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VOL. VII. NO. 19 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
25th January ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853
8th ,, ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th ,, ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd ,, ..	Merkara ..	8235

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available for passengers desiring to travel by the steamers sailing on the 15th and 22nd February will be allotted on the 31st January.
Passengers are requested to forward their priority certificates before that date to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.
All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
7th February..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1919		
23rd January ..	Dumra ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
24th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
24th ,, ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.
27th ,, ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure
Tosan Maru.	Matsuo ..	3856	27th Jan.	6th Feb.
Tenshin Maru.	T. Yoshizaki ..	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru No. 2	S. Tanaka ..	3078	2nd Feb.	12th Feb.
Shinryu Maru.	G. Konaka ..	..	5th Feb.	15th Feb.

For Freight apply to:
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Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Tarimo Maru.	T. Kamiashi ..	29th Jan.	5th Feb.	Japan.
Peking Maru.	S. Saito ..	27th Jan.	2nd Feb.	Japan.

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

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Branches:

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Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

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Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 11,00,000
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.
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Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learn on application.
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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000
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FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
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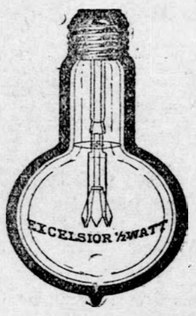

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EDUCATIONAL.

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PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LEND Rs. 1½ lakhs in sums on security of immoveable properties in Bombay at 7½ per cent. Apply Mr. WADIA, pleader, near Small Causes Court, Bombay. 396

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A MOTOR MECHANIC, having at least six years' experience. Apply Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Hornby Road, Fort. 249

WANTED—Young, energetic, Gujarati UNDERGRADUATES for office and library work, goodhand, regularity, honesty essential. See R. G. TRIPATHI, Morarji Chawls, 2/36, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon; (between 8—9 p.m.) 362

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER for Hindu family to teach English Singing, Sewing, etc. Write to G. K. BHATI, Babulnath, Chowpaty. 282

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, who has full knowledge and passed an examination. Must be of steady habits. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 320

WANTED—Post as MANAGER or DYER CHEMIST in dyehouse, Highest qualifications and references. English and Indian experience. Write to Box No. 48, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 166

WANTED—An energetic well-qualified and thoroughly experienced Upper-Subordinate for the Public Works Department of a Native State in Rajputana, pay according to qualification. Retired Government hand preferred. Apply to Box No. 96, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 305

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, failed or passed, as Travelling Agents to introduce Pharmaceutical Preparations. Handsome salary with allowance. Good chance for capable and pushing men. Apply Box No. 89, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 292

WANTED.—By a Tamil Graduate with experience as clerk and as teacher a post in the superior establishment of a commercial firm or journalists or post as Commercial Agent. Good references. Apply Box No. 119 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 389

WANTED—ASSISTANT POLICE SUPERINTENDENT in one of the Native States of Central India. Salary rising from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. Only qualified experienced candidate, stating caste, age, may apply with copies of testimonials. English knowing will be preferred. Apply Box No. 113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 376

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WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPISTS in a Solicitor's Firm. Apply stating salary and experience to Box No. 110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 368

WANTED—A very competent BILL CLERK for a Solicitor's firm. Apply to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 371

WANTED—English knowing Gujrati CLERKS for general work. Apply to Messrs. KHANDVALA and Co., Solicitors, 91-99, Medows Street, Bombay. 402

WANTED—A MANAGER to organise and manage a Woollen Mill. Apply stating experience, terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 383

WANTED.—A clever Hindu TYPIST with knowledge of general office work and a CLERK knowing English and Gujarati accounts. Apply to Box No. 120 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 391

WANTED—A READER for one or two hours daily between 1 and 5 p.m. Write, stating convenient time, expected salary to Box No. 121, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 392

WANTED.—A Hindu GRADUATE, knowing Marathi well to teach 3 children between the ages of 9 and 13, after kindergarten system Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 118 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 388

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An experienced SALESMAN in Import and Export lines wants engagement as a MILL STORE PURCHASER in some local mill. Good influence in the bazar guaranteed, can work all round. Apply Box No. 107, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 353

WANTED.

WANTED—Second-hand BICYCLE in excellent order, Raleigh preferred. State maker and nett price to Box No. 112, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 374

WANTED.—AGENTS' PARTNER with Rs. 10,000. An ACCOUNTANT and GENERAL CLERK, who has full knowledge of Joint Stock COMPANY in start. Apply Box. No. 117 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 384

WANTED—WORKING PARTNER, graduate preferred for a profitable concern, can invest Rs. 3,000 cash or 50 per cent. share confidential. Apply Box No. 122, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 395

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TELEPHONES. Long Distance Magneto Wall and Desk Telephones Switchboards, Accessories. EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO., KARACHI. Telegrams: "ELECTRIC KARACHI".

FOR SALE.—A Vulcan MOTOR CAR, four seated, 4 cylinder, 16 H. P., new cushion, recently painted. Screen, Hood, complete. Apply Box No. 115 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 381

FOR SALE—One 40 B. H.-P., Hornsby OIL ENGINE, quite as new, one CENTRIFUGAL PUMP of 7 in. by 6 in. and cast iron pipes. Apply with price for particulars to "P. F. KHAMBATTA, Sugar Lane, Ahmedabad. 351

FOR SALE.—AT ONCE.—1 black Teakwood Cupboard with full-size looking-glass Rs. 235; 1 Book-case Rs. 65; 1 Single-bed Rs. 90; 1 Pair Marble Teapoy Rs. 70; 1 Pair Table Lamps Rs. 65; 1 Pair Chandeliers. Rs. 40; All the above are in very sound condition. Please apply Mr. H. D. Chinoy, Grant Road, Tram Terminus; Dubash-Building. 377

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Just Unpacked. Manufacturers' Own Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters No. 5. Ball Bearing, lightest touch. Equal to new. New M. Covers, Boards and Accessories	225
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Olivers.	

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TO LET—For High Class Hindus only, new built house (ground and two upper floors) in Babulnath Road, Gamdevi, with atest appliances. Apply MAVJI GOVINDJI & Co., 72, Apollo Street, Fort. 225

TO LET.—Open PLOT of land measuring 5,000 sqr. yds. for motor sheds and motor garages and 5 shops, opposite Gowalia Tank. Apply to ALLIBHOY ESMAILJEE, STATIONER, 171, Abdul Rahman Street. 378

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—The following temporary establishment:—

1. One qualified and experienced SURVEYOR, for carrying out road surveys and preparing project. Pay consolidated according to qualifications upto Rs. 100, Period of appointment not less than 6 months.
2. Four qualified SUB-OVERSEERS with experience of survey and constructions works. Pay according to qualifications. Probable period of appointment one year.
3. SUB-DIVISIONAL CLERK on Rs. 30 p. m. with experience of P. W. D. accounts works and correspondence. The appointment is borne on the annual temporary establishment sanctioned by Government and is permanent for all practical purposes.
4. Three CLERKS on the Permanent establishment on Rs. 20 p. m. in the Undersigned's office for filling vacancies caused by deputation, long leave, etc., of permanent incumbents. Period not less than six months, but it may continue for a longer period.
5. Half a dozen MAISTRIS with experience for employment on the works establishment Rs. 2. Apply immediately to the undersigned with testimonials.

(Sd.) S. S. AIYANGAR,
Ag. Executive Engineer, E.K.D. 366

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Supply of 500 casks of British Portland Cement will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 3rd day of February, 1919.

Form of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Municipal Store-keeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, Bombay. 385

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in making certain additions and alterations to the existing roof of the Halalkhores' chawl at Suklaji Street will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on Thursday, the 30th January, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON.
B. Sc., M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer,

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21st January, 1919. 400

"1/13th G. I. P. RAILWAY BATTALION." (I. D. F.)

ANNUAL BALL AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE Commanding Officer Colonel T. W. BONNER, O. B. E., V. O., has been pleased to sanction that the ANNUAL BALL and PRIZE DISTRIBUTION be held at the Parel Railway Institute at 9-30 p.m., on the 14th February, 1919, when the prizes won in the Annual Rifle Meeting will be presented by Mrs. T. W. BONNER. The Ball will be free to all members of the Battalion, and members wishing to invite friends should forward, at an early date the names and addresses to the Adjutant, of those they wish invited. 375

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

To relieve distress in famine stricken Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar, Cutch, Guiarat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to the Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

S. S. "CITY OF BARODA."

S. S. "CITY of BARODA" has arrived from Mauritius and Consignees are requested to take Delivery of their cargo as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cowts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay before being handled for Customs Examination or otherwise.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON CO.),
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay. 293

FOR SALE.

"BOMBAY HOUSE," OOTACAMUND.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY belonging the estate of the late Lady Souter comprises upwards of twenty acres of land with the commodious furnished Bungalow thereon known as "Bombay House."

The land is held under Permanent Puttah from the Secretary of State, subject to the payment to Government of an annual rent of Rs. 40-6-5.

Offers or applications for particulars from persons desirous of purchasing should be made to the undersigned before the 15th February, 1919.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Solicitors at Bombay for the Administrator. 260

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TOWN PLANNING TOWARDS CITY DEVELOPMENT.

A REPORT TO THE DURBAR OF INDORE
BY PATRICK GEDDES.

Holkar State Printing Press, Indore.

2 VOLS. folio, with 10 folding Plans, (not sold separately) Price Rs. 20 (post free Rs. 21, or £1-11-6) ORDERS PAYABLE TO STATE PRESS, INDORE. As the number is limited, early application is desirable.

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In these Volumes Prof. Geddes has worked out one of the most comprehensive, detailed and economical of Plannings yet prepared for any City; dealing with the Improvement and Development of the old City, the provision of extensive Garden Suburbs, and the development of a large New Industrial Town. Many fresh treatments are indicated; as for Water, and Drainage, Sanitation and Public Health, new Communications and Suburbs, and much cheapened yet improved Housing. Advances in School and University planning, designing of Culture Institutes, Parks and Gardens are also made. Questions of Civics and Citizenship are also discussed: so that these volumes will be of general appeal, as well as technical value, to all interested in City Improvement, throughout India or beyond. 365

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of landing, carting, weighing and stacking coal at the different municipal stations during the year 1919-20 will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.), on the 30th day of January, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON.
B. Sc., M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer,

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21st January, 1919. 399

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in prescribed form for the supply of Provisions and Hospital necessaries for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1919, will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. of 7th February, 1919.

It is to be distinctly understood that the undersigned shall not be bound to take the whole or any part of the quantities tendered and that no compensation will be paid if the need for full or partial fulfilment of the contract on the part of the undersigned does not arise.

Covers must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Provisions and Hospital necessaries and *sent through the Registered Post* only and be accompanied by earnest money of 2 per cent. of the total value of the schedule but not less than Rs. 25 which must be sent either in *G. P. Notes or by Treasury Receipt*, otherwise they will not be received. No part of the security deposit against a current contract will be allowed to be hypothecated to form earnest money. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any tender.

Printed forms of tender and schedule and all particulars are procurable at the office of the undersigned on payment of annas 8 only.

All correspondence should be addressed by designation and not by name.

M. W. FAREWELL,
Captain R.I.M.,
Captain Superintendent,
Kidderpore Dockyard.

R.I.M. Dockyard,
Kidderpore, 13th January, 1919. 355

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 116. 12-1-19.
E. 93. Recd. 15-1-19.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Lady Fulbai, wife of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Baronet, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan ..... Deceased.

(1) Sir FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt., of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Merchant, residing at Peddar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) AHMED CURRIMBHOY, also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Merchant, residing at Cuffe Parade, on the Colaba Reclamation, outside the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of January, 1919.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND
WADIA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys. 398

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients DHONDU MAHADEV and RAMCHANDER MAHADEV have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from ISMAIL JOOMA and Bai SARABAI, wife of Ismail Jooma. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Fergusson Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 383 square yards according to Collectors Bills but 396 square yards or thereabouts on actual measurement and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 322, New No. F/1233, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 1F/2809 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2118 (1A), Street No. 1114 A A, and bounded, on or towards the North by the said Fergusson Road, on or towards the South and West by the property of Thomas Lawrence and on or towards the East by the property of Joosub Noormahomed and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1919.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
382 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DADABHOY COWASJEE BATHONA and Mr. RUTTONJEE COWASJEE BATHEWALLA, both of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants have agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

ALL PERSONS having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Arthur Road, in the division of D Ward in the City and Island and the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by Plot No. 4 Tardeo Estate, on the East partly by Arthur Road partly by the property belonging to Government and partly by the property of Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, on the South partly by the Mahaluxmi Road and on the West by the Wadia Steet which said premises with other premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 312 and 318, Collector's New No. 13832, Old Survey Nos. 442—446 and New Survey Nos. 2/3394 and 5/3394 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3846(1) Street No. 2.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1919.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
387 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1441 of 1917.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 21st day of December 1917.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr. 1, 5 7 and 8 O. VIII. r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

BHIMAJI MOTIJI & Co., a firm, carrying on business at Champagully, in Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

(1) VANECHAND JAVERCHAND and (2) CHUNILAL JAVERCHAND, both of Chhota Udepore Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in partnership at Chhota Udepore, outside British India under the name and style of Hansraj Vanechand ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendants Rs. 20,886-8-6 as per particulars mentioned in the Plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of February, 1919, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 10th day of January, 1918.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD.
for Ag. Prothonotary.

W. J. HOWARD.
Sealed.

The 10th day of January, 1918.
Messrs. MULJI & THAKOREDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 397

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 BALES GREY CALENDAR LONGCLOTH OF THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

On MONDAY, the 27th January, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by the order of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., at their cloth shop at Ganesh Wadi, Moolji Jaitha Market, 64 bales of Grey Calendar Longcloth of the following description on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thakar Gopaldas Virji of Moolji Jaitha Market:—

11 bales, 32 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 6¼, quality No. 21, each containing 50 pieces.
20 bales, 34 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 6 5/8, quality No. 31, each containing 50 pieces.
19 bales, 36 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7, quality No. 41, each containing 50 pieces.
4 bales, 38 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7 3/8, quality No. 51, each containing 50 pieces.
10 bales, 40 inches, 37½/38 yards, weight lbs. 7¾, quality No. 61, each containing 50 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Wellesly House," Cooperage opposite the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome teak and blockwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich cabinet table ornament, one nearly new sweet-toned cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., glass door book cases, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables book cases, folding arm easy chairs, hatstands, ice box, cane furniture, utensils, etc., etc. the property of E. Y. Watson, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CALCIUM CARBIDE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Mr. N. M. A. Poonawalla, and on account and risk of Messrs. Mahomedbhoy and Co.:—

N. M. C. D. A. P. 141-264—124 drums Calcium Carbide.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above is lying in Messrs. Ruttonjee Bamonjee and Co.'s Lighter No. 5563, Darochkhana.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 DRUMS JAPANESE BLEACHING POWDER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 22 Apollo Street Fort. By order of The Indo-British Co., Ltd. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. J. D. Shangvi of the Berar Oil Mills Ltd. Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

Ex. s.s. "Taian Maru" and "Heishin Maru" both steamers arrived in Bombay during this month.

400 Drums Japanese Bleaching Powder in one cwt. iron drums packed in wooden crates.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 220 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 6, Victoria Dock by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. H. M. Chowna and Co., the following:—

About 220 drums Japan Bleaching Powder in sound condition, Ex. s.s. "Kosoku Maru."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and balance should be paid the next day and goods cleared away from the Docks.

AUCTION SALE OF HEMP TOW, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Alexandra Dock, on account of the concerned:—

375 bales Hemp Tow slightly damaged by fire and water during recent fire on the s. s. "Chinchwara."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred English built brougham by Silk and Sons, London, in good order, with a handsome bay waler Australian horse 15-2 and a set of harness.

On TUESDAY, the 4th February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 19, New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table and hall electric lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich artistic made cabinets, China and Japanese vases, rich pictures, very rich large size terracotta figures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, ice boxes, cement safes, perambulators, writing tables, glass door book cases, revolving book stands, hat and umbrella stands, verandah benches, easy chairs, teapoys, marble top tables, coir verandah chicks, rich door purdahs with rods, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Lieut.-Colonel Woolcombe and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

SALE of Perfume Chemicals and Oils of the Berlin Aniline Co.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the concerned sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. at their Sale Room2, the preparations of the merlin Aniline Company, consisting of Flower Nareeol Heliotrope, Vetiver, Tube Rose, Ideal, etc., Oils:—Lemon Bergamott, Safrol, Citral, Cedarwood, Cardamon, etc., Odour Base I and II, Perfumes No. 9910, Hair Oil Perfumes I Bharat, No. 811-11211, K.A., Cottonseed Perfume, Delshad perfume 100 per cent. etc., in 1 to 16 oz. packing.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd Jan. 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 0000.

AUCTION SALE, ON THURSDAY 30TH JANUARY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 23, New Marine Lines, very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture by Messrs. Daoji Kanki, comprising sliding table, handsome sideboards, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter panel door cupboard, meat safe, rich glass and porcelainware, dining room chairs, Tapestry and plush upholstered drawing room chesterfield suite palm stands, card table, plain top teapoys mirrored hatstand, Iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, lady's writing table, panel door almyrahs, Iron baby's cot, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, baby's cradle, perambulator, Iron large bath, American Ice chest, Aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. C. A. CAVAZZANI, proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Monday the 28th instant.

N.-B.—The above furniture is recently purchased and made by Messrs. Daoji Kanji.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 22nd Jan., 191.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of 84 Bales American Wrapping Paper.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account, and at the risk of Messrs. Anandrao Bhawoo and Co., the following goods, landed, ex. s.s. "Sumatra Maru." :—

84 bales American Wrapping Paper, 1336-13/20 reams, size 24 by 36, containing in all 41,336 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Teak and Jungle Wood Cuttings, Old Iron Piping and Rubber Cuttings, Manilla Rope, Scrap Iron, Etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods :—

A quantity of teak and jungle wood cuttings, old iron pipings, rubber cuttings, steel wires, and Manilla rope, scrap iron, empty tins and cases, Galvd. sheets, cuttings, gas lamp and pipes, old linen and carpets, etc.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be due.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1919.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 671 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 24th January, 1919, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), by order of Sheth Harnandray Baijnath at his room at Colaba Cotton Green and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kamat Brothers of Belgaum who have failed to pay margin money :—

480 bales cotton Bail Hongal.
100 bales cotton Viramgam.
70 bales cotton Miraj.
21 bales cotton Mathia.

AUCTION SALE OF 93 BALES, SATIN CALENDAR OF KURLA MILL.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Damoder Vrajlal and Co., at the shop of Messrs. Damoder Vrajlal and Co., at Dharamraj Lane Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, an insolvent :—

93 bales sheeting calender of Kurla Mills.
26 bales, No. 717¼ of 6 lbs.
25 bales, No. 818¼ of 6½ lbs.
3 bales, No. 919¼ of 7 lbs.
10 bales, No. 1010¼ of 7¾ lbs.
17 bales, No. 911¼ of 8¼ lbs.
5 bales, No. 992¼ of 9 lbs.
4 bales No. 993¼ of 9¼ lbs.
3 bales No. 10900 of 10 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Jan., 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF C. ANDERSON, ESQ., J.P., MCHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT, B. P. T. WORKSHOPS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 26th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, at the Bungalow, situated in the B. P. T. Workshops compound at Clarke Bunder (Chamargodi) Mazagon, valuable handsome (specially made-to-order) household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teakwood and blackwood cupboards, writing tables, bookstand, tables, drawing room sofas, arm chairs, wardrobes, hanging cupboard beds, sweet-toned piano, lamps, crockeryware fixtures, etc.

The property of C. Anderson, Esq., Mechanical Superintendent, B. P. T. Workshops.

The property is on view and catalogues are published.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1200.

AUCTION SALE OF 94 BALES BLEACHED CHECKS OF THE JACOB SASSOON MILLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgally at Champagally, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Nandlal Inderlal and on account and at the risk of Sha Nyalchand Madhanlal.

94 bales bleached checks of the Jacob Sassoon Mills 4½ lbs

AUCTION SALE OF 17 BALES SUSI OF THE PROSPECT MILLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Punjabi Dunichand and Sons.

On account and at the risk of Sha Ratilal Manilal.

17 bales each 100 pcs. Susi of the Prospect Mills No. 1730, 4½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha, Market by order of Seth Vallabhdas Karsondas and on account and at the risk of Seth Chimanlal Fulchand of Mangaldas Market.

1 case shirtings No. 815/17 or other.
2 cases shirtings No. 915/17 or other.
2 cases shirtings No. 1015/17 or other.
2 cases shirtings No. 1515/17 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES JAPANESE GINS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Popatlal Amarchand and on account and at the risk of Seth Jivanji Nurbhoy.

19 bales Japanese Gins No. 322.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Jan., 191

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees : The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager.....JAMES McGRATH
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE BIGGEST DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE WAR PERIOD
"The Better 'Ole"
"The Better 'Ole"
OR
'THE ROMANCE OF OLD BILL'
'THE ROMANCE OF OLD BILL'
In 6 Reels—6,500 feet long
War Films illustrating the GREATEST EVENTS IN HISTORY.
SPECIAL WAR PICTURES.
1. HUN FLEET surrenders to Beatty
2. U-BOATS SURRENDER
End of Hun pirates. The inglorious surrender of U-Boats at Harwich. The U-boats seen at break of day out at Sea from a British Air-ship.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED
SUPERB NEW PICTURE BILL
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
HEPWORTH MASTERPIECE
A Drama in 4 parts over 5,000 feet
"BROKEN THREAD"
Suggested by the beautiful words of EDWIN ARNOLD depicting how true love and faith lead men to right path and happiness even after great anxieties and privations and featuring the famous artistes
CHRISSIE WHITE AND HENRY EDWARDS
English Plot, English Ideas, English Acting, English Scenes, English Makers.
Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST
Prices :—Re. 1. Ans. 12, 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2; Family Boxes for 4 Rs 5.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
THIRD INSTALMENT
Episodes 6th & 7th of
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE ?
Together with
PICTORIAL NEWS and a Comedy in two Parts.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

Only Three Days More !
THE GLORIOUS METRO PRODUCTION
"ROMEO and JULIET"
(8 parts—8000 feet)
is drawing packed audiences in each of the four Shows daily. Francis X. Bushman and Beverley Bayne are at their best in Shakespeare's greatest Love-Story
"ROMEO and JULIET"
No expense is spared in the production of this marvellously magnificant Photo-play. More than 600 persons take part in it—the acting is superb—the scenario is lovely—and the magnificent Screen-Drama is unquestionably the Film of the Age—See it to-day at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Four Shows To-night 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
SPECIAL NOTIFICATION —
From Monday till Friday Ladies and Children under 8 years will be admitted in first Class at half rate, *i.e* at 4 annas only.

A Splendid Opportunity
for those who missed seeing the opening first six parts last week of the Mighty Universal Serial
THE MYSTERY SHIP
and those who wish to see them again.
By special and repeated requests of our numerous Patrons, we have decided to show the opening first six parts of the last week of this Serial and the four further parts of this week together in every show to-day, to-morrow and on Friday next.
Don't miss this unique chance of seeing
ALL THESE TEN PARTS TOGETHER
during these three days
Ladies and Schoolboys admitted at Half Rates in the 5-30 and 7 p.m. (S.T.) shows in all classes, except the third.
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).
Four Shows Daily—5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

FOUR MORE JEWELS
IN THE DIADEM OF GLORY
OF
The Universal Film Manufacturing Company
THE CO-RESPONDENT
with Elaine Hammerstein
PRICE OF A GOOD TIME
with Mildred Harris
THE DOCTOR AND THE WOMAN
with Mildred Harris
KAISER—THE BEAST OF BERLIN
with Rupert Julian.
Past Successes
THE SIRENS OF THE SEA
with Louise Lovely
PAY ME
with Dorothy Phillips
MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY
with Florence La Badie.
For Bookings apply to :—
The Universal Film Manufacturing Company
HEERA HOUSE, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners : The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
GENERAL MANAGER—JAMES McGRATH.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
SUCCESS ! SUCCESS !! SUCCESS !!!
PACKED TO THE DOORS
an enormous audience and an enormous reception in
LAURA GUERITE'S
NEW REVUE
"Let's Go"
Written and produced by **Laura Guerite.** and presented by
African Theatres & India Film Ltd.
EVERYBODY MERRY AND BRIGHT.
LET'S GO AGAIN !
and see
GEORGE ROSS.
The Famous London Comedian at the **Sparkling, Smart & Smiling Chour s.**
BOOKING OPEN AT ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.
TO-DAY at 6-30
The Latest Historical War Films
SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN FLEET
"THE LASS OF THE LUMBERLAND"

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees : The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager.....JAMES McGRATH
Thurs. 23rd and Fri. 24th at 9-30 p. m
WELLINGTON MILITARY GARRISON
in the Screamingly Funny
PANTOMIMIC REVUE
Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!
In aid of Sick and Wounded
15 PEOPLE IN CAST 15
and
VAN LOAD OF SPECIAL SCENERY
The entire cast of
Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!
Consists of Ladies, Officers and Men from The Willington Military Garrison, including Six professionals, featuring
Major ROBERTS-LEWIS as "CANN" and
BILLY SHORE as "BASIL"
Don't miss the Wall Scene
Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!
The Funniest, Biggest, best Show ever staged in India by Amateurs
Revue produced by kind permission of Harry Day, Variety Agent, LONDON.
BOOKING AT MESSRS. **ROSE & Co.**

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-Night
MISS PEARL WHITE
in
PATHE'S GREATEST AND BEST SERIAL
THE HOUSE OF HATE
13th Episode
"ENEMY ALIENS"
14th Episode
"UNDERWORLD ALLIES"
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
FISHING DURING WAR
Interesting and Educational
"KICKED OUT"
Comic by Luke.
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
MATINEE—Every Saturday & Sun. at 5 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.
Boxes, to Seat 4, Rs. 8. Balcony, Sofa Seat, Rs. 2. Balcony Seats Rs. 1-8. Reserved class Re. 1. 1st class Ans. 8, 2nd Class Ans. 4, 3rd class Ans. 2.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
DID YOU SEE LAST WEEK'S
INDIAN GRAPHICS!
Thousands and Thousands have greeted them with tremendous acclamation and applause.
TWO MORE INDIAN GRAPHICS THIS WEEK
Featuring
THE MOST IMPOSING MOHORRUM PROCESSION
See the
IMMERSION OF THE TABOOTS OF POONA.
From the Sangum Bridge into the Mutha River
SIMPLY SPLENDID AND MOST PICTURESQUE.
Also
THE GREAT ARMISTIC PROCESSION
One of the grandest parades through the city of Poona

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners : The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager :—JAMES McGRATH.
Reduced Price Matinee
Next Saturday Jan. 25th at 5-30
Sunday Jan. 26th at 9-30
SPECIAL FAREWELL CONCERT
BY
THAT WONDERFUL TRIO
THE
CHERNIAVSKYS
LEO
(Violinist)
JAN
(Pianist)
MISCHEL
('Cellist)
Music lovers and those who enjoyed the fascinating concerts given recently will welcome this announcement.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

ARE YOU READY TO SHOUT
'Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!'
Next Thursday & Friday
AT
THE EMPIRE ?

Your favourite Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
Tram Term, Girgaum
presents during this week
The 3rd Instalment
Episode 6th—THE FIGHT OF THE FURY
" 7th—HEARTS IN TORMENT
of the great mystery serial
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
featuring
DAINTY KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
Also the Universal Screen Magazine and a two-reel LKO. Comedy
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14-. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 21.

The western disturbance has caused nearly general light rain in north Baluchistan, some light snow in Kashmir. A few falls of rain occurred also in east Hiderabad, and Madras, Quetta, Chaman, Hanamkonda Nagapatam, Cochin report half an inch. Unsettled conditions are reappearing in cetral parts of country.

Forecast :—Extension of rain and snow in extreme north and of rain into central parts of country.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st January, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity remains above normal and day temperature in considerable defect in the east Punjab. Night temperature is above the average except at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is below the average throughout, the defect ranging from 7deg. to 13deg.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north of the division and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity remains above normal in Rajputana, but is below it in Sind. Day temperature is in moderate defect in Rajputana, night temperature is also lower than usual at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity remains in slight excess in Central India West, but has decreased elsewhere and is locally below normal in Kathiawar. Day temperature is higher generally, but is still below normal in Central India West. Night temperature is above the average except in west Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal and day temperature in moderate defect in the west of the division. Night temperature is above the average generally, the excess ranging up to 10deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity and day temperature are in slight excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies have become moderately or heavily clouded and night temperature is higher and is now in moderate or considerable excess generally. Day temperature is in defect at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The new disturbance from the west has caused nearly general rainfall in north Baluchistan and is entering north-west India. Under its influence weather has again become unsettled in the central parts of the country. Local rain has also fallen in south Malabar and on the south Madras coast.

An extension of rainfall appears probable into the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, and a decrease in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 21st of January, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Jan. to date.	Departure, 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bunsire	67.1	59.8	88	--	4.27	—2.52
Do. (20th)	69.4	59.8	91	0.22	4.27	—2.41
Jask	77.9	61.4	91	--	0.53	—1.56
Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.4	49.8	62	--	0.07	—0.45
Rawalpindi	58.3	43.7	66	--	2.05	—0.60
Lahore	68.8	46.3	58	--	0.58	—0.57
Simla	53.5	40.9	95	--	0.96	+0.14
Dharmsala	60.9	49.1	92	--	2.18	+0.12
Ambala	69.3	46.6	59	--	0.09	—0.36
Delhi	--	--	--	--	--	--
UNITED PROVINCES—	60.2	45.8	100	--	0.54	+0.09
Agra	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mainpuri	64.0	50.4	95	--	1.50	+0.73
Jhansi	65.2	45.3	96	--	0.33	—0.70
Cawnpore	67.0	47.9	90	--	0.69	—0.44
Allahabad	--	--	--	--	--	--
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	72.7	45.8	52	--	0.14	—0.21
Jacobabad	76.1	56.1	43	--	0.40	—0.10
Karachi	66.4	46.6	63	--	0.11	—0.55
Ajmer	69.7	46.3	96	--	0.99	+0.34
Jaipore	69.2	50.0	98	--	1.12	+0.62
Kotah	69.0	48.9	47	--	0	—0.46
Mount Abu	--	--	--	--	--	--
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—	74.6	45.3	43	--	0	—0.18
Bhuj	76.9	50.8	77	--	0	—0.19
Dwarka	81.2	63.6	80	--	0	—0.34
Veraval	81.6	52.4	30	--	0	—0.29
Rajkot	84.0	53.2	24	--	0	—0.27
Bhavnagar Para	87.2	62.7	59	--	0	—0.28
Surat	82.6	60.2	58	--	0	—0.15
Ahmedabad	80.9	47.9	50	--	0	—0.20
Deesa	68.9	42.5	84	--	0.66	+0.15
Neemuch	75.1	54.3	72	--	1.42	+0.66
Indore	--	--	--	--	--	--
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	70.8	54.1	81	--	2.76	+2.41
Jubbulpore	70.4	50.0	82	--	2.76	+1.34
Saugor	73.5	56.0	69	--	5.61	+3.77
Hoshangabad	75.4	59.0	82	--	1.52	+0.80
Khandwa	82.1	56.7	72	--	1.74	+0.37
Akola	80.0	61.5	77	0.02	1.93	+0.54
Amraoti	79.0	63.4	73	--	2.46	+0.91
Nagpur	80.2	65.4	62	--	0.94	—0.52
Chanda	79.5	67.6	69	--	0.71	—0.68
Raipur	--	--	--	--	--	--
KONKAN—	85.9	70.3	84	--	0.09	—0.47
Bombay	84.3	69.0	69	--	3.41	+2.54
Ratnagiri	84.2	?	91	--	3.01	+1.91
Marmugao	87.9	68.2	91	--	4.58	+3.55
Karwar	--	--	--	--	--	--
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	84.1	61.8	62	--	0.21	—0.73
Malegaon	84.0	63.8	67	--	0.21	—0.18
Ahmednagar	87.0	67.8	66	--	1.17	+0.06
Poona	88.6	67.0	52	--	1.41	—0.09
Sholapur	87.5	68.0	67	--	0.29	—0.91
Bijapur	86.0	66.2	69	--	4.33	+3.38
Belgaum	81.8	63.6	69	--	1.66	+0.49
Aurangabad	87.4	??	71	--	2.33	+1.4.
Dhanabad (Indore)	84.8	70.0	76	--	3.79	+1.71
Hyderabad	--	--	--	--	--	--
MALABAR AND CEYLON	89.1	73.0	82	--	5.60	+3.18
Mangalore	88.8	74.9	85	--	15.68	+7.40
Calicut	90.7	75.6	82	0.02	11.24	+5.50
Cochin	86.7	73.5	89	0.01	9.79	—10.73
Colombo	--	--	--	--	--	--
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	84.2	70.9	84	--	16.65	+10 41
Masulipatam	91.3	67.2	81	--	6.01	+3.77
Bellary	91.4	71.3	73	--	6.86	+1.84
Cuddapah	87.3	74.2	92	--	50.12	+30.04
Madras	83.4	68.8	82	--	7.78	+4.49
Bangalore	90.7	71.9	79	--	12.07	+7.03
Coimbatore	93.4	78.2	85	--	18.89	+5.69
Trichinopoly	83.8	74.1	81	0.53	42.96	+13.84
Negapatam						

EUCALYPTUS SOAP!

Physicians advise a free use of "EUCALYPTUS OIL" to prevent "Influenza"—then why not be "Influenza Proof" by using our "EUCALYPTUS SOAP."

Price Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.

Can be had at:—

BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES, The HIND STORES, THACKER & Co., Vadgadi and other CHEMISTS.

THE INDIAN SOAP AND MANTLE WORKS, LIMITED.
Matunga, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 10th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian	.. ..	100
" " Imports	.. ..	6,000
Mid. Americans spot	.. ..	20.20
Egyptian F.G.F sales	.. ..	27.30
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. / May / July	25 89 / 25.80 / 25.09
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. / May	25.24 / 25.64

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 10th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months	To-day's price.
Jan.	19.37
Feb.	18.36
Mar.	17.39
April	16.37

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 10th.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	19.10
Feb.	18.10
Mar.	17.06
April	16.03

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Jan. 10th.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	27.30 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 10th.

M.G. Bengal Good	.. .. ..	16.04
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	16.79
" " Fine	.. .. ..	17.17
" No. 1 Oomra Good	.. .. ..	18.07
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	18.82
" " Fine	.. .. ..	19.32
" Broach Good	.. .. ..	18.42
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	18.87
" " Fine	.. .. ..	19.92

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 10th.

There have been occasional sales of Cloth for China.—Offers to India are impracticable.—

Water Twist	.. .. ..	3/4
Printers Cloth	.. .. ..	67/6

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 11th.

	Bales.
otal in Sight	6 885,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	465,000
East Indian " "	75,000
American " "	3,586,000
Other " "	127,000
Total Sales	7,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	30,000
" " Stock	1,000
" " Forwarded	..
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	190,000
East Indian Afloat	2,000
Total Afloat	192,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 10th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil.
" Forwarded	49,000
" Imports	48,000
" Stock	453,000
Actual Weekly Sales	7,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 10th.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	.. ..	..
" Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	8,000
" " to Continent	.. ..	Nil
		Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan	.. ..	24,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	.. ..	1,393,000
" " at Interior Ports	.. ..	1,402,000

New York, Jan 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..	17,000
" Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	12,000
" to Continent	.. ..	17,000
Futures at New York Mar.	.. ..	26.00
" May	.. ..	24.85
" July	.. ..	24.05
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	30.85
" " Orleans	.. ..	30.60
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	.. ..	26.03
May	.. ..	24.72
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal		16½
Demand Bills	.. ..	4,75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	101½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 10th.

Rentes 3%	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady. Moderate Trade demand.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	59
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	71½
Government Securities 3%	61½
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	25 97½

London, Jan 11th:

Rentes 3%	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" FineTrade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	59
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	71½
Government Securities 3 %	61½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	25.97½

MAILS.

London, Jan. 11th.

The Bombay Mails of the 9th ult., have been delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS

London, Jan. 10th:

3½% 1925—1928	£88½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£96 5/8

London, Jan. 11th:

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 %	£96 5/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 10th:

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds.
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat 80
Tone:—Steady.
Nothing offering to London.

SEEDS.

Quotations of Cottonseed, Rapeseed, Linseed and Linseed Oil are not permitted by Government.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£93½
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal Sellers	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	25
Tone:—No business was done.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	2/6½
Plantation First Later Crepe Jan.-Mar. ..	2/1½
Tone:—Steady.	

London, Jan 11th:

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. Afloat 80
Tone:—Steady.

SEEDS.

Quotations of Cottonseed, Rapeseed Linseed, and Linseed Oil are not permitted by Government.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£93½
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal Sellers	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	25
Tone.—No business was done.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	2/6½
Plantation First Later Crete Jan.-Mar. Value	2/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 21.

The tone of the market was easier this morning and the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 614 for Fully Good Broach April-May and declined to Rs. 610. The price gradually improved to Rs. 614/15, but fell to Rs. 612 and then advanced to Rs. 615/16. At 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 617/18 and the bazaar closed steadier at Rs. 621/22. At the above decline there was more buying power in the market. The opening price at Colaba was Rs. 625, but the rate declined to Rs. 622 and after fluctuations closed as under:

The ready market is still quiet with only a very moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May. ..	619
Fully Good Bengal	Jan. ..	477
Fine Oomras	" ..	548

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

QUOTATIONS, 20TH JAN. 1919.

Fully Good M. G. Broach ..	April May ..	Unchanged from 20th instant.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal ..	Jan. ..	
Fine M. G. Oomras ..	" ..	
Fully Good M. G. Oomras ..	" ..	

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal .. / M.G. Sind-Punjab / M.G. Khandesh / M.G. Oomras No 3 / M.G. Oomras No 4	All prices unchanged from 20th instant.				

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th Jan. 1919.

Cotton	16,302 bales
Wheat	21,684 Cwts.
Linseed	7,477 "
Rape, etc.	100 "
Gingellyseed	1,614 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2,073 "
Castorseed	961 "
Rice	486 "
Myraballams	3,711 "
Cottonseed	1,755 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,017 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	330 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 29-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a. 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 144-8.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 141-12.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 220-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 343.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279-12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47. 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed owing to the untimely death of Prince John.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 20.

Several meetings have recently been held in Rangoon and elsewhere at which representative Burmans have protested against the rice control as inimical to the interests of the cultivators, whose expenses have gone up while the crop yield has diminished. As an alternative to removing the control, the fixing of a higher price is suggested. The rice market is again firm to-day, business being freely done in January and February delivery at Rs. 377-8-0 for both dates at Rs. 380 for three months.

The Deputy Food Stuffs Commissioner notifies that the export maximum price of Medoung rice is the same as that of small mills. Special license to export to the Straits must be applied for on a prescribed form.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Jan 1919

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.938 Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.0 "
Dew Point	65.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.887 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.9 "
Minimum do.	67.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NE,WNW,NW,NNW.N.
Movement of Wind do. do.	123 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.	
	Jan.	h.	m	ft.	in	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	21	m	2	4	27	11	21	m	8	25	17	10
			2	31a	25	9			8	1a	18	9
Wed	22	m	2	30	27	2	22	m	8	58	18	3
			3	12a	25	1			8	34a	19	10
Thur.	23	m	3	58	26	4	23	m	9	32	18	7
			3	59a	24	5			9	12a	20	10
Fri.	24	m	3	30	25	7	24	m	10	20	18	11
			5	0a	24	0			10	9a	21	9
Sat.	25	m	4	12	24	11	25	m	11	25	19	0
			6	25a	23	11			11	46a	22	5
Sun.	26	m	5	15	24	4	26	m	0	42a	18	10
			8	16a	24	6						
Mon.	27	m	6	36	24	1	27	m	1	47	22	3
			9	15a	25	6			1	49a	18	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 21 (Tuesday)	Sunrise: 7h 15m.	Sunset 6h. 25m
" 22 (Wednesday)	" 7h 15m.	" 6h. 25m
" 23 (Thursday)	" 7h 15m.	" 6h 26m
" 24 (Friday)	" 7h 15m.	" 6h 27m
" 25 (Saturday)	" 7h 15m.	" 6h 27m
" 26 (Sunday)	" 7h 15m.	" 6h 28m
" 27 (Monday)	" 7h 15m.	" 6h 29m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 19th Jan. 2d. 10h. 54.1m. p.m.; First quarter 9d. 4h. 26.2m. p.m.; Full Moon 16d 2h. 14.4m p.m.; Last quarter 24d. 0h. 52.0m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 21st January, 1919, was 30.098 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 21.

S. S. Sanctoria, Ward, Rangoon, Jan. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 21.

S. S. Krakatan, Scholten, Rangoon.
S. S. Novara, Le Mare, Kobe, etc.
The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—
S. S. Turbo, Sinclair, Rangoon.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bahrein for Jeddah.
Steamer Sutton Hall for Hull.

S. S. Sanctoria:—The steamer Sanctoria, 2,378 tons, Captain W. Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 8th instant, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Turbo:—The Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s steamer Turbo, 2,877 tons, Captain H. W. Sinclair, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Taian Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Taian Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on the 18th instant.

S. S. Yerimo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Yerimo Maru left Djibouti on the 20th and is due here on the 29th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 21st January, 1919.

Shed	Steamers.	Tons	Destination:	Dates	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
A	Sutton Hall	2870	N F	N F	..J Finlay & Co
B	Shahjehan ..	1403	Karachi	21-1-19	..T M & Co
F	City of Hankow ..	4765	Calcutta	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
G	Lunka ..	956	N F	N F	..D R I M
W & M	Gregory Apcar ..	2961	N F	N F	..M M & Co
N	Lovedano ..	2152	Calcutta	24-1-19	..M Italiana
30 ton crane	Dara ..	3083	Busra	21-1-19	..T Morrison & Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Khosron ..	3780	N F	N F	..T M & Co
	Tug Doris ..	233	N F	N F	..C E B P T
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Indravati ..	513	N F	N F	..D R I M
	Irrawadi ..	634	Karachi	25-1-19	..K N & Co
	Kavari ..	553	Bhawnagar	22-1-19	..K N & Co
	Mahanadi ..	549	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Oporto ..	460	Marmagoa	22-1-19	..K N & Co
	Bahaduri ..	..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
100 ton crane	Crosby Hall	2597	N York	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
3	Tyela ..	2601	..	23-1-19	..Graham & Co
4	Dumra ..	762	P Gulf	N F	..M M & Co
6	Moora ..	3163	London	N F	..M M & Co
10	Castalia ..	4083	Liverpool	24-1-19	..W & A Graham & Co
12	Kenkoe Maru No. 3 ..	2257	..	N F	..H S Shustary & Co
14	Tonamineka	1395	Busra	21-1-19	..M M & Co
15	Zayani ..	2927	P Gulf	21-1-19	H S Shustary & Co
16	Shushtar ..	1718	..	Suez	..P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
4	Coconada ..	2162	N F	N F	..M M & Co
5	Bandra ..	1877	N F	N F	..M M & Co
6	Sanctoria ..	2376	N F	N F	..M M & Co
7	Mandala ..	5190	London	25-1-19	..M M & Co
8	City of Calcutta ..	4891	Karachi	26-1-19	..K Nixon
9	Vasna ..	4070	Busra	26-1-19	..M M & Co
11	Nankin ..	6853	London	31-.-19	..M M & Co
12	City of Baroda ..	3305	N F	N F	..K Nixon & Co
16	Krakatau ..	4289	Rangoon	21-1-19	..D R I M
17	Shuja ..	3112	Busra	N F	..T Morrison & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Jeddah ..	2923	N F	N F	..T Morrison & Co
	Turbo ..	2378	Rangoon	23-1-19	..A P & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Hwahkun ..	1777	N F	N F	..D R I M

(Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 21.

S. S. Nankin for London:—500 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 2,002 cwts. myrabolum, P. Mathuradass and Co.; 4,640 lbs. sandalwood oil, Thos. Cook and Son.

S. S. Mandala for London:—13 bales sheep goat skins, E. Dossa and Co.; 77 bales sheep goat skins, Walker and Co.; 85 bales goat skins, Messrs. Bandali and Co.; 6 cases tortoise shells, 35 cwts. gum olibanum, A. H. Mavjee and Co.; 10,000 cwts. linseed bold, Sanday and Co.; 150 bales hemp, M. Goaribshanker; 298 lbs. bristles, C. N. S. Jinawalla.

S. S. City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—126 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co.; 93 bales coir yarn, Walker and Co. 200 bales hemp, Gokuldass Virjee and Co.; 312 bales hemp, S. Permanand; 150 tons linseed cakes, Sanday and Co.; 150 bales hemp, Killick Nixon and Co.; 539 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.; 1,999 cwts. myrabolum, Kalyandass Bros.; 650 bales hemp, G. Virjee and Co.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool:—25 bales wool raw, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 17 bales wool raw, The Bombay Company, Ltd.; 315 bales wool raw, M. Ramjidass; 100 bales wool raw, D. Dossa and Co.; 2,001 cwts. myrabolum, P. Mathuradass and Co.; 279 cwts. coir yarn, Walker and Co.

S. S. Sutton Hall for Hull:—3,060 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co., Ltd.

S. S. Crosby Hall for New York:—135 bales goat skin, C. J. Mathews and Co.; 1,638 bales goat skin, E. W. Stein; 34 bales sheep and goat skin, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 40 bales sheep skins, E. Mahomed and Son.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 21.

S. S. Loridano from Genoa, Agents Venice Steam Navigation Co.:—5 cases drugs, 933 bags almond, 19 cases marble works, 310 slabs marble works, 3,998 pieces marble works, 36 cases phonograph, 191 cases wine, 7 casks wine, 220 casks tarbaric acid, 40 casks tartaric acid, 70 barrels tartaric acid, 14 cases machinery and parts, 150 casks atric acid, 4 cases hemp yarn, 26 cases mixed silk goods, 12 cases silk goods, 94 cases silk waste yarn, 1 case cotton velvet, 3 cases mixed P. goods, 3 bales mixed P. goods, 72 cases cotton goods, 24 bales cotton goods, 144 casks colour, 5 cases confectionery, 3 bags bersim seeds, 2,000 bags loaf sugar, 2 cases cigarettes, 4 cases wooden heels.

S. S. City of Baroda from Mauritius, Agents K. Nixon and Co.:—31 cases butter, 94,744 bags sugar.

S. S. Maur from Bangkok, Agents F. P. Campbell and Co.:—1 bundle silk raw, 40 chests black tea, 159 bags lead dross, 264 cases tea, 89 packages tea black, 50 bags tea green.

TO-DAY

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YOUR

nostrils and throat. At the same time the sore, inflamed membrane is soothed, healed, and protected, phlegm is released from the bronchials, breathing is made easy, and that distressing cough and throat soreness disappear.

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CHEST

and lungs, and the worst weather can be faced without fear of evil consequences. It is the safest plan to always have a few Peps handy to arrest a cold, and prevent it reaching the lungs or starting bronchitis and chest weakness.

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

TO BE ALLOTTED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO URGENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

It is notified that at the request of the Minister of Shipping the form of Government control over Passages to Europe will not be direct and complete as at present, but will extend to 80 per cent. of the accommodation available. It will be exercised by means of priority certificates, which will be granted by the local passage committees. Such certificates will be classed as (a) most urgent, (b) urgent or, (c) less urgent, each of the classes being sub-divided into (1) reasons of health, (2) Government requirements, (3) family affairs, (4) business reasons and (5) education. Eighty per cent. of the passages available will be allotted strictly according to the degree of urgency as shown by the certificates. The other 20 per cent. will be at the disposal of the companies to meet unforeseen contingencies, but will be booked without a priority certificate. The certificates will be forwarded to applicants by the committees as soon as the classification is completed.

It will be clearly understood that the grant of a certificate of any grade is no guarantee that a passage will be obtained. Shipping companies have arranged that before opening the booking of any steamer or group of steamers they will give due notice in the press. Applications for passages should be sent to the company concerned, together with certificates either direct or through their passenger agents and will be considered together on the advertised date. Passports should not be forwarded to the company, but must be shown before embarkation. Since accommodation in Bombay is extremely difficult to procure, intending passengers are warned against proceeding there in the hope of picking up passages at the last moment. The arrangements above described will be introduced for sailings after February 6th. Passages on steamers sailing before then have already been allotted.

THE EBULLITIONS OF MADRAS CIVILIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Among the few cynical effusions of the civilians of the Madras Presidency, on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, a striking and amazing plea is levelled that the admission of so many as 33 per cent. Indians in the Civil Service, is likely to aggravate the domestic disabilities of the English Civilians. They fear that in several mofussil stations, only a solitary English Official will be found, who will never enjoy the society of his fellow-country man. Furthermore, such an official and his family will very likely be deprived of the services of English medical officers, as no Englishman will seek a medical career in India. These civilians, though admitting the skill of Indian practitioners, proceed to insinuate too dogmatically that no Indian can equal the Englishman. All the more, they proceed to say "it is a well-known fact that English women as a rule intensely dislike to be treated by Indians."

One fails to understand why such a great prominence is attached to the British officers, inspite of the fact that equally intelligent and capable officers can be recruited from India. India, during the last four years of war, had supplied many competent medical officers to Mesopotamia and even France. On one hand the abolition of colour distinction is fervently preached from the house-tops, and flaunting promises are made to extend political amenities in India, still these civilians who claim to form an important section of the Indian services, on the other hand encourage racial and colour distinction. Do they desire the Government to honour this flagrant racial distinction for the temporary interests of a certain class of people, who do the honour of serving India according to their individual fancies? Do they desire to make the paramount questions of Indian reforms subservient to their personal interests? Are the interests of millions of people to be sacrificed, in order to suit whims of a few, who have no permanent interests vested in India? Nothing can be more painsgiving than these nefarious ebullitions of these civilian imperialists. The toesin of Sydenhamite bureaucracy is ringing still.—Yours, etc,

HIRALAL M. DESAI.

Santacruz, January, 18.

MR. H. P. MODY AND THE ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much has been said about Mr. H. P. Mody's strange conduct in connexion with the Town Hall meeting. But the most surprising instance of his conduct was this: That when Mr. Jinnah (who had not had even a cup of tea or a glass of water from morning) requested Mr. Mody at about 1 p.m. to allow him (Mr. Jinnah) and a few of his colleagues to go out just for a few minutes, and offered him to take down their names, Mr. Mody replied, "well, Mr. Jinnah, I cannot guarantee your re-admission into the Town Hall and your seats, if you go out." Mr. Jinnah and his party were all very hungry and thirsty, and Mr. Mody knew perfectly well that Bohras and others were freely allowed in batches to go out and get in as they pleased. These were no doubt the *Biryani-eaters* who had specially been invited for enjoying the *Biryani*. They were the honoured guests of the day and all rules and forms of etiquette seemed to have, as far as possible, been duly observed in their honour. The doors for them were opened and closed at their pleasure. But Mr. Jinnah and his party were unable to go out even *for a few moments*, and they all had to remain in till the evening.

Taking very carefully into consideration this and all other instances of Mr. Mody's conduct who, as one of the Secretaries, made most improper use of the discretionary power with which he was necessarily invested and who has, thus, very greatly surprised and shocked many of his admirers and supporters, I think, he would do well to retire from the present Municipal Election campaign, and live, a least for one year, a pious *recluse* life, and then begin again very cautiously to follow in the footsteps of the late Bombay Lion, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.—Yours, etc.

QUAE NOCENT DOCENT.

Jan. 18th.

PROSPECTS OF INDIAN REFORMS.

MR. KASTURIRANGA IYENGAR'S LECTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu", delivered an address last evening at the Gokhale Hall on his trip to England. He referred to the places of interest, the members of the press deputation were taken to and the functions and parties they were invited to attend.

Among other things Mr. Iyengar referred to the interview the members had with the King-Emperor to whom he represented that India's contribution to the war would have been much greater if her material resources had been properly developed and steps for recruitment been taken in time. When he found his Majesty was under the impression that the people of Southern India were unfit for military service he pointed out that the information was not correct as the present war conclusively proved.

Passing on Mr. Iyengar said that the British Congress Committee had not been doing any substantial work during the past year, although the activity of the Indo-British Association called for a counter-movement.

About the general political situation regarding India, Mr. Iyengar could not resist the conviction that their prospects were more hopeful during the continuance of the war than they were now after its termination. The debates in the House of Lords upon the reform scheme showed that obstructions in regard to Indian reform were neither few nor devoid of influence. The constitution of the present Cabinet contained a large infusion of this element. Mr. Montagu depended for the successful pushing through of the scheme on Lord Curzon and others like him.

A BLUNDER.

It was a great blunder that it had been agreed to that the Bill containing the reform scheme should be referred to a Select Committee of members of both Houses of Parliament, which was to take evidence from all groups of people who desired to advance their views. He had an opportunity of talking about the reform scheme to various distinguished persons in England. There was a considerable body of opinion that the scheme in its present form was unworkable and there was every probability, according to his reading of the situation, that it would be considerably modified. The attitude of the officers of the Indian Civil Service retired and in actual service must dispel all illusion as to the prospects of the reform scheme being realised through their instrumentality.

Lastly, Mr. Iyengar was struck with the vast wealth, enormous material resources and the stupendous scale in which machinery had been utilised for individual and national benefit in the United Kingdom. India had not benefited in a material sense as much as they had right to expect from her contact with Great Britain. He had no faith in grafting what was called the British character in Indian political and social systems.

SHIPBUILDING IN BURMA.

ANOTHER LARGE SHIP LAUNCHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 21.

Another large sailing vessel was launched here on Saturday, the third built by Messrs. A. O. Joseph and Co. Lady Carey, wife of Sir Bertram Carey, christened her with the Olive Branch. The Hon. Mr. Herbert Thompson started her on her way to water. The launch was completely successful. Speaking after the launch, Mr. Joseph said that for lack of expected Government support he could not proceed further with shipbuilding. He thought the Government should do more to help such an industry and said that bad effects must follow the delay in defining Government's intention.

SHIPBUILDING IN TRAVANCORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 20.

The very interesting ceremony of laying the keels of two schooners in the shipbuilding yard of the Commercial Union, Limited, a newly started company of shipbuilders, took place in the midst of a large gathering. The extensive yard was acquired for the Company by the Travancore Government, which had published certain concessions and special terms to shipbuilders with a view to encourage the industry. The site selected was the Neendakarai bar, Quilon, which on account of its shipping facilities had created a large number of families, who were experts in shipbuilding. Their ability in this line had been recognised by the ancient rulers of Travancore State, who had conferred the title of "Valia Aryan" on the chief men among the community, who had also the privilege of collecting port dues and granting port clearance certificates.

CONTROL OF COLLIERIES RELAXED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

In view of the labour condition being plentiful, disappearance of influenza and prevalence of partial famine conditions, the Coal Controller has withdrawn all orders prohibiting the restarting of work in coal mines without license and withdrawn the various orders controlling, raisings and despatches of individual collieries.

NIZAM'S CONTINGENT AT THE FRONT.

ENTIRE EXPENSES TO BE BORNE BY DURBAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

A press communique says:—His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad very generously has offered to defray the entire expenses connected with the employment on active service of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers and the 20th Deccan Horse. The total sum contributed for the purpose amounts to Rupees one crore and 53 lakhs.

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR SOUTHERN PRESIDENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

The Director of Civil Supplies notifies that he has arranged with the provinces mentioned below for the import of grams and pulses noted against each. He is, therefore, prepared to issue priority applications to merchants:—

Bengal 2,000 tons monthly, United Provinces 2,000 tons monthly, Central Provinces 1,000 during January, Bihar and Orissa 750 tons monthly and Mysore 1,400 tons monthly during January and February. A list of stations or districts in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa from which alone export is allowed, is also published. Tracts in the Punjab, Mysore and Bengal which should be avoided, it is stated, will be notified later if necessary. The import of grams or pulses from Hyderabad and Bombay is not allowed.

A CORRECTION,

A correspondent writes:—

The account which appeared in the "Chronicle" of 18th regarding the entertainment given to the Bengal Delegates to the Science Congress is incorrect in one respect. The entertainment was given not by "some" but all Bengali students. It was arranged by "all" the Bengali students of Bombay, in which the local Bengali gentlemen co-operated. If I am allowed, I may say that the party could have not been successful without the magnificent help from the population and for that we, the Bengali students, are very grateful to them. Besides those persons mentioned by your correspondent there were also notable guests like Dr. D. N. Mullick, Professor of Presidency College, Calcutta and President for the section of Physics and Mathematics, Dr. B. L. Chowdhuri of Calcutta Museum. Prof. Bimanbehari of Presidency College, Calcutta, Prof. Tarakanta Bakshi of Jubbulpore, Mr. Das Asst. Accountant-General, Bombay, Mr R. G. Bhandarkar, Retired Chief Judge, Baroda State and others.

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Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young—will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rs. 10 per 40 pills. The oldest, and well-known Factory which has received medals from every Exhibition. Please ask for free Price List.

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Soldier's Wife 2 vols.	1	4
Pope Joan in 3 vols.	1	12
Mary Stuart 2 vols.	1	4
Seamstress in 2 vols.	1	0
Margaret 4 vols.	3	0
Faust—A Romance, 2 vols.	1	8
Robert Macaire in 2 vols.	1	0
Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	2	0
Rosa Lambert 4 vols.	3	0
Canonbury House in 3 vols.	2	4
Young Fisherman, complete	6	10
Mysteries of Old London in 3 vols.	2	4
Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue, 2 vols.	1	0

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire and Gwadur, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 9 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 8 a.m. only.

Grand Caledonian Ball, Town Hall, 10 p.m.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance at 9.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25.

University Senate Meeting, Annual Meeting

Steamer Mandala with Homeward English Mails, sails at noon.

Annual Athletic Sports meeting of Wilson College, Kennedy Sea Face, 2-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Laura Guerite, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6.30 p.m.

Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre, Cinema, 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45, and 10.30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

MEHTA-PETIT.—On Tuesday, 21st January 1919, at Petit Hall, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay. Jehangir son of the late Mr. Kaikhushroo B. Mehta, of Hongkong, and nephew of the late Sir Pherozshaw M. Mehta to Hamabai F. Petit, grand-daughter of the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and sister of the present Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Rly. Battalion (I. D. F.), will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening, at 6 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. & C. I. Ry. Battn., (I. D. F.), will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, from 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Resht, Enzeli and Astara in Persia will be accepted with the remark "await restoration."

CHEAP RICE FOR GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMINS.

Mr. Anandrao B. Pakhade has offered to give rice at Rs. 6 per phara to the poor of all sections of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community of Bombay. Those persons wishing to avail of this benefit should approach the Secretary of the Saraswat Deen Vatsal Sangh, Girgaum, Bombay.

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

The annual athletic sports meeting of the College will be held on Saturday, the 25th instant, beginning at 2-30 p.m. on the College Gymkhana ground at Kennedy Sea Face. Among the events of the day, will be a Past-Students' Race of ¼ mile and one of the ladies' events is open for both past and present lady students of the College.

THE SANATAN DHARMA EXAMINATIONS.

All the various Competitive Prize Examinations declared under the auspices of the above Committee amongst students of Colleges, High Schools and Middle Schools, will be held on Sunday, from 1 to 4 p.m. (B. T.), at the places mentioned below:—

For Male Candidates.—Sheth Goculdas Tejpal High School, Dadi Sheth Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi.

For Female Candidates.—Sheth Chanda Ramjee Girls High School, Kandewadi, Girgaum.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Commencing from to-night the management of the Royal Opera House will be putting up on the screen a Hepworth masterpiece entitled "Broken Threads" suggested by the beautiful words of Edwin Arnold "somewhere there waiteth in this world of ours for one lone lone soul another lone soul, each chasing each through all the weary hours and meeting strangely at some sudden goal. . . . And life's long night is ended and the way lies open onward to eternal day." The cast includes such well-known names as Chrissie White, Henry Edwards, Gwynne Herbert, etc. The whole drama breathes the atmosphere of the typical English home.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

VOTES FOR SITTING MEMBERS OF CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held on Tuesday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered requests by Messrs. B. N. Gamadia, M. Kamdar, J. A. D. McBain and R. D. Morarji and Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, for the Trustees' six votes in the "A" Ward in the forthcoming Municipal Election.

The Chairman said there were seven candidates for the six seats allotted to the Fort Ward, and out of the seven candidates five had applied for the Trustees' votes. He suggested that the existing candidates, Messrs. Gamadia, and McBain, and Dr. Sukhia, might be given two votes each out of the six votes.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was of opinion that the Trustees should rather not vote. They should not discriminate in such a matter.

The Board eventually resolved to give two votes each to the sitting members, namely Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. J. A. D. McBain and Mr. B. N. Gamadia.

KIDNAPPING AND THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

ACCUSED GETS THREE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Acharekar charged one Kondiba Genoo, aged 20 years, with kidnapping a girl, aged 10 years, and with theft from her person of a pair of gold wristlets, valued at Rs. 25. It appeared from the evidence, that the girl's mother Sakoobai, went out on the 11th ulti. mo. leaving her daughter in the shop. On her return a few hours later, she found her child missing and informed the Police. It further appeared that during the mother's absence, the accused asked the child to lend him her wristlets as a sample, which she refused to do, telling him to get her mother's permission. He then took her down a lane, removed the ornaments and ran away. The accused then sold the ornaments and spent away the money. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to one month's rigorous imprisonment on the second charge.

TWO OTHER CASES OF THEFT

ACCUSED BOUND OVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Mayne charged Chandroo Hari, a mill-hand, with attempting to commit theft of a purse. Mr. Chhotalal Desai defended the accused. The evidence was that a lady was going towards the Bandstand in a hack victoria, when the accused rushed up, snatched away her purse containing Rs. 20, and ran away. She raised an alarm, and a passer-by seized the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He was convicted and sentenced to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 15 for a period of six months.

Sub-Inspector Acharekar charged Yessoo Vithoo, a mill-hand, with the theft of two brass taps valued at Rs. 12 from a public fountain in the Fort. It appeared that the accused was arrested with the taps in his hands on suspicion by a policeman. The accused pleaded guilty, saying he was forced to steal as he was starving. He was convicted and sentenced to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 30 for a period of six months.

SWORD SWINGING FEAT.

WORLD'S RECORD BEATEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

The world's record for sword swinging for 50 hours held by Gunner Parker, R.F.A., was beaten at Bareilly on Saturday by Sergeant John Battersby, Yorkshire Regiment and instructor to the 131st Infantry at Moradabad, who swung the sword for 52 hours with 393,080 revolutions.

HON. MR. PATEL'S BILL.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MEETING OF SYMPATHISERS IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Agarkar Society a meeting will be held on Friday, the 24th instant, to support the Hon. Mr. Patel's Intercaste Marriage Bill. Admission cards can be had on application to the Hon. Secretaries, the Agarkar Society, care of "The New Review" Office, Servants of India Society's Building, Sandhurst Road.

A PARSI YOUTH'S SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 20.

A Parsi youth staying in Charles Street, Secunderabad, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself with a revolver on the temple. He was removed to the King-Edward Hospital, where after operation he died.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The tenth session of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference will be held in Delhi on the 26th, 27th, and 28th January. The president-elect Kaviraj Uma Charan Bhattacharya Kaviratan arrives here on the 25th. The exhibition will remain open from 26th to 31st. All arrangements for the reception and accommodation of the delegates are complete.

RECEPTION OF RETURNING TROOPS.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Secretary, Troops Reception Committee:—

Several Regiments returning from service overseas are due to arrive in Bombay during the week and the Troops Reception Committee have arranged receptions for the following at No. 2 Shed Alexandra Dock:—Wednesday 22nd at 11 a.m. ex. H. T. Egra Alwar Infantry, British Officers 6, Indian Officers 16, Indian Ranks 987, Gwalior Infantry, British Officers 2, Indian Officers 10, Indian Ranks 501.

Thursday 23rd, at 3 p.m., ex. H. T. Bankura.

Anglo-Indian Battery R. F. A., British Officers 5, British Warrant Officer 1, British Ranks 202.

In addition to these the following are expected and the times of reception will be announced later:—

Friday 24th ex. H. T. City of Sparta. Hongkong and Singapore Battery R. F. A. British Officers 7, British Ranks 21, Indian Officers 7 and Indian Ranks 428.

No. 1, Mountain Battery R. G., A. British Officers 7, British Ranks 7, Indian Officers 6 and Indian Ranks 430.

A further draft of the Gwalior Infantry is on board H. T. Loyalty is expected to arrive on Monday 27th instant, consisting of:—British Officers 3, Indian Officers 10, and Indian Ranks 553.

The Rangoon Turf Club tote took Rs. 800,000 on Saturday a total of less than two and a half lakhs for three meetings without bookmakers, while the attendance has notably fallen off. It is rumoured that the stewards will revert to the bookmakers for the big meeting commencing February 1st.

STARTLING RISE IN CITY'S MORTALITY.

408 DEATHS ON MONDAY.

185 DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

A most startling rise has taken place in the city's mortality, there being 211 attacks and 185 deaths from cholera on Monday, which show an increase of no less than 105 and 85 respectively over the figures for the preceding day.

The total mortality on Monday was 408. This is an increase of 147 over the mortality on Sunday and of 287 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 4 attacks and 1 death from small-pox on Monday.

The total mortality was as follows in the different wards of the city on Monday:

Fort	16
Mandvi	35
Bhuleshwar	45
Girgaum	23
Byculla	115
Parel	84
Mahim	71
Harbour, dock, railways and homeless	1
Hospitals	18

The following figures show the startling rise that has taken place in the city's mortality during the last few days:

	Cholera.	All Causes
15th Jan.	30	176
16th Jan.	48	232
17th Jan.	55	244
18th Jan.	69	245
19th Jan.	100	261
20th Jan.	185	408

RANGOON TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 20.

At a largely attended meeting of the Indian Telegraph Association, Rangoon branch, on Sunday night Mr. Harry Baton, General Secretary, spoke at length on the disappointing proposal of the Government as regards pay. Resolutions were passed supporting the Calcutta and Agra meetings with the addition: "We are compelled to record with much pain that in view of the keen disappointment occasioned, it may be difficult, even impossible to obtain from the staff the same cooperation as in the past. Owing to the peculiar situation created, the Association can no longer assume responsibility for any departure from the pledge given in 1914 and 1919, the more so since the circumstances calling for such pledge no longer exist. The addition is to be communicated to all chief centres and if adopted by them will then be communicated to the Director-General.

INDIANS IN R. I. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As far as I know no Indians are allowed to permanent appointments in the Royal Indian Marine although they may have served temporarily for a considerable time in an any Marine Office on shore and may be better qualified than many of the Christian clerks who are at once taken in This is very discouraging, the more so, as many of the clerks have been serving on temporary establishments since the War and could easily be given permanent appoints but for this racial bar in their way. Now that Indians are allowed in all departments it is time that this restriction is removed and all may be given equal chance by competition or certain necessary qualifications for permanent appointments.

I may as well point out that many non-Christian clerks are serving on Mercantile Marine ships and carrying out their duties satisfactorily and therefore there is no reason why they should be denied the chance of joining the Royal Indian Marine.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN.

Karachi, January 18.

INDIAN CONCERT.

On Sunday night, Mr. C. Gopalachetty of Madras organised a musical entertainment at the Victoria Theatre. Miss Jorajanibai, the Lady musician from Madras, entertained the audience with her delightful songs in Hindusthani. At the request of the Madrasi gentlemen (who were present) the Kirthans in Telugu and some Carnatic songs were sung. Her songs in Tamil were apppeciated by the audience.

Official and Personal.

The garden party at Government House, Calcutta, fixed for day after to-morrow has been cancelled owing to death of his Royal Highness Prince John of Windsor.

Lord Ronaldshay returned to Calcutta on Monday morning from Delhi after attending the conference of heads of Provincial Governments.

Sir James Meston arrived at Calcutta on Monday morning. It is understood he will have an important conference with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

The Secretary to the All-India Congress Committee intimates that the Committee appointed by the Delhi Congress to elect members for the Congress Deputation will meet at Delhi on 4th February.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly announce, through the medium of your valued paper, that I have not retired from the contest in the D Ward, at the ensuing Municipal Elections As several persons inquired of me, in this behalf, in the course of to-day, I find it necessary to make this announcement.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. JAYAKAR.

High Court,
Jan. 21.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

CROSS EXAMINATION OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Jan. 20.

On special tribunal reassembling to-day, Hamiuddin, prosecution witness, was cross-examined by Mr. Satya Chandra Mukerji. He said that he was in the police force and had been dismissed in 1901 from Etah district for absenting himself from the lines. He was in Fatehupr and Etah. He then came to Jwalapur. He had been in the service of Mahant Harnam Singh as clerk on ten rupees a month. He left as the work for which he was engaged was over. No timber came to Pandit Ghananadas' timber yard during the whole of September. He was asked to bring Mohunmallah from Jitpur by Lushandutt Munim. When he returned nobody else was sent for Pheraid Mallah. He received Rs. 30 or thereabouts from Pandit Ghananadas' Munim about the 30th December. No accounts had been made up and he could not therefore say whether any money was due to him on account of pay. He was dismissed on 3rd January by Pandit Ghananadas. He did not go to his master's place for five or seven days after 18th September on account of ear. He lived in Sladengung quite close to Jwalapur Thana. On the morning of the 19th he mentioned what he had seen on the 18th to a group of Mahomedans outside Jwalapur Thana. 10 or 15 minutes before he made his statement to the District Magistrate. None of those to whom he mentioned the fact were before the District Magistrate when witness made his statement. He did not mention what he had seen either to the Circle Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Jwalapur.

Witness was next cross-examined by Mr. Durga Prasad, vakil of Saharanpur, Mr. Mohunlal, barrister of Saharanpur, Mr. Harimohan Rai of Allahabad and Mr. Roshanlal, barrister of Lahore.

He was re-examined by Mr. Shabuddin. Witness was not examined by the Superintendent of Police. At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

After lunch Constable Abdulaziz was further cross-examined by Mr. Satyachandra Mukerji.

Each witness was next cross-examined by Mr. Speirs, vakil of Moradabad. He said that when he made his statement before the Deputy Inspector-General, Sub-Inspector Sheodealsingh had not been suspended. Witness was asked questions about certain accused, whom he had identified by name or sight.

Mr. Alston informed the defence counsel that in his statement to Mr. Goad, dated September 27th, witness had stated that the Secretary and Sheodealsingh were present at the conversation, about rasad at Katarpur which took place on the 17th evening at Kishanchand's shop.

Re-examined by Mr. Sahabuddin witness said that Kankhal Musulmans go to Jwalapur for Bakr-Id prayers. When Darogha did not allow the Mahomedan constables to go witness's surmise was that this order was given so that they might not spread the news at Jwalapur about bands of Hindus having gone to Katarpur.

The next witness cross-examined was Mahomed Faruq, constable. The cross-examination of this witness had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

MILLOWNERS AND STRIKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Although 12 days have elapsed since the mill-workmen went on strike, there are yet no manifest signs of its coming to a close. The question then arises as to who is responsible for its prolongation. The men say that unless they are given an increase of 35 per cent. in all, one month's bonus and wages for strike days, and a notice is put up to that effect on the boards of the respective mills, they are not willing to resume work. The millowners say that they are prepared to consider the claims of the workmen sympathetically after they resume work. They further say that the workmen were not justified in going on strike without formulating their demands and that, therefore, on the ground of discipline and prestige they are not prepared to negotiate with them, unless they unconditionally surrender and return to work. It is true that all the workmen had not formulated their demands before going on strike, but they had grievances which they could not redress without joining the strike. If labour was organised, the present strike would not have occurred and it amply demonstrates the necessity of labour Unions, through which they could ventilate their grievances before going on strike and dislocating the mill industry, which is one of the chief industries of India. The prime object of the Union would be to ameliorate the condition of the workmen and make him more efficient.

Now the question is whether the attitude of the workmen or the millowners is justifiable. If we look to the western countries, what do we find and how are such labour disputes settled? A latest instance in point is the strike of the miners in England, which was put an end to by the timely intervention of Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister. If the questions of discipline and prestige were not allowed by Mr. Lloyd George to weigh with him in the settlement of the dispute, then, why the same questions should be allowed to come in the way of settlement in India? Everybody trusts that his Excellency the Governor will impress upon the millowners the fact that Capital and Labour stand on footing of equality and that the position of the millowners, on the ground of the exploded notions of discipline and prestige, is untenable. If once that position is conceded a *via media* could be found for the termination of the strike.

The situation appears to be so grave, in view of the looting of the shops and consequent closing of the shops, that the question does no longer concern the employers and the employed, but touches the lives and properties of the public and the timely intervention of Government is absolutely necessary to bring about a happy settlement in the interest of the millowners, the workmen and the general public. The public expects that the millowners would not lose the present opportunity of doing a generous act towards their workmen, who have helped them to earn huge profits. The present strike is simply due to economic distress and the millowners cannot expect empty bellies to work.—Yours, etc.,

AN OBSERVER.

Bombay, January 20.

MILL-OWNERS' ATTITUDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Secretary of the Millowners' Association, in a letter to the press, remarks:—

"Since 1914 the wage bill of 'probably' every mill has increased by 35 per cent. to 40 per cent."

He adds that this increase has unfortunately not benefitted "individual workers" and goes on to bewail the habitual irregularity of the millhands, whenever they secure a rise in wages. This side-issue need not disturb reasonable men from seeing through the game that is being played by the Association Committee, in the name of the Millowners. The Committee declares through their mouthpiece, that they have decided to consider the demands of the men "after they have resumed work". The Millowners' Association appointed the Committee to consider the men's demands "in a sympathetic and conciliatory spirit." They don't say, "postpone the consideration till the strike is over." They don't state in the resolution, that the Committee should ask the men first to "surrender and go to work" and "*then*" their demands will be "considered" in a sympathetic and conciliatory manner. As your correspondent "Economics" has stated in your to-day's issue, the prices, according to official figures, have gone up "70 to 80 per cent." during "the last six months", during which "no increment" is given to the men. Hence, they have a real grievance. The Millowners knew of the terrible rise in prices; they did not spontaneously give the labourers an increase. When they have gone on strike, and the strike has spread like whirl-wind in all the parts of the city, the Millowners' Secretary comes out to say: "We have given them 35 to 40 per cent. increase in *five years*." This is bad economics on the part of the Secretary. Not only that, but he draws "a red herring accross the path", when he obscures the issue at stake by bringing in the question of regular attendance. The rise in prices in the five years is about 200 per cent., so if the millhands have struck work, it is clear that the Millowners have been responsible for a "real grievance"—and a live one too—among the millhands. The men are illiterate; they have suffered long and are now showing signs of sporadic disorder. Let the cause of the strike, their general poverty and terribly high prices, be remedied and they would be as mild as lambs. Questions of "prestige", and also of "discipline" are alright; but, the burden—at least some part of it—of their present wretched condition lies on their masters, who enjoyed "roaring prosperity" in the last two or three years. Let "the real grievance" be removed first. Let 20 per cent. increase be given them out of considerations of "humanity", if not of justice. Then, if the men fail at all in "discipline", deal strictly with them. On account of "distrust" of the masters, the strike won't end by "order to work."—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Girgaon, Jan. 17.

MILLOWNERS AND WORKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish the following few lines in your much-esteemed paper:—

It is disheartening to behold the soulless cruelty with which the Labour of Bombay has been treated by the millowners. I am led to think that ill-treatment and insufficient wages in these days of distress have compelled them—I will say, much against their will—to resort to such a course of action which is none the less justifiable. Do these merchant-princes stop short even to think, before they refuse the strikers demands, as to who it is, that is "essentially" the cause of the high and enviable position which they, (merchant princes) at present, are enjoying? Are they blinded so much by this superior position of splendour as not to see the depths of misery to which the strikers have fallen? I am really lost in amazement when these millowners have sought the aid of the police. It is the bounden duty of the millowners to show quarter and to be just in the treatment of the labourers. Is it a true commercial economy on the part of the millowners to profit themselves by being at the same time utterly regardless of the interests of the labourers who constitute the true, living wealth of the merchant-princes? I hope, the capitalists will not, in their little world, settle the question to the strikers' detriment.—Yours, etc.,

"A SYMPATHIZER."

Poona, Jan. 19.

Mr. V. C. Chidamberam Pillay writes from Perambur, Madras:—

One Alagarappa Reddy son of Ayappa Redd of Mudiman Venkata Chalapuram near Otapidaram in Tinnevelly District is missing for the past two months. He is middle coloured thin and tall and is aged thirty years He has a scar of the size of a quarter-rupee in each of his knees. He is suffering from lunacy for the past eight years. If any one comes across that man, I request he will kindly detain him and wire to me. I shall at once arrange to pay all the expenses incurred on his behalf and take him back.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEMBERS' RIGHT TO MOVE RESOLUTION.

HON. MR. PATEL'S PROTEST AGAINST ENCROACHMENT.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has sent a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, in the course of which he says:—

I propose to move at the ensuing session of the Imperial Legislative Council on such day or days as H. E. the President may fix the resolutions of which I had given notice at the last Simla Sessions and which were not taken up then.

I need hardly add that I am aware of the recent notification on the subject, and having given my most anxious consideration to the question whether the law and rules allow H. E. the President power to issue such a notification, I venture to submit that no such power exists. The right to move resolutions is a statutory right, while the rules under the Statute (Government of India Act, 1915) can provide conditions and restrictions under which the right can be exercised, I submit, therefore, that no rules can be legally framed or no rules can be interpreted so as to destroy this right or, what is the same thing, so as to suspend the exercise of this right during a Session. Under the circumstances, I respectfully submit that the notification in question is *ultra vires*.

As regards the reasons assigned for the necessity to issue such a notification, I submit Government ought to rely on the spirit of co-operation of the non-official Members. For my part, I am most willing and anxious to do the needful in the matter, but I desire respectfully to submit that in the discharge of my public duty and in public interests, I feel I am bound to raise my humble protest against the validity in law of the notification.

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AND
PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INQUISITIVE.—The number of representatives for each State is fixed; but according to the panel system the actual representatives so attending can be varied according to the necessities of the occasion, and the total number allowed for each State will remain unchanged.

AN OBSERVER.—Your manuscript is unreadable.

K. M. C.—We would like to know if the name has been decided upon. We have not heard about it.

ORTHODOX.—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

A RAILWAY SERVANT.—You do not give your full name.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 22nd January, 1919.

LABOUR'S VICTORY.

The Committee of the Mill-owners' Association have now adopted the wise course of making substantial concessions to their employees on strike and in deciding to communicate forthwith to the workers the terms they are prepared to concede. If the information we have received is correct, this step was taken on the strong advice of the Governor, and, in that case, Sir George Lloyd deserves the gratitude of the whole community for having adopted the course which wisdom and statesmanship indicated but which, none the less, it required courage and initiative to take. It had been expected that an official communique would be issued in the course of yesterday evening, reciting the terms granted by the owners and urging the men, on the part of the Governor, to accept them. At the time of writing, however, the circular issued by the Mill-owners' Committee to the mills is the only authoritative statement. According to this, the terms are to be posted at the mills this morning, though we understand, in at least one case the notice was put up last evening. We defer any detailed comment on the matter for the present. But we have reason to believe, so far as our enquiries go, that the terms will be accepted by the men, who, though disappointed that they contain no actual provision for the payment of the strike days, have obtained concessions of such a substantial character as to afford them satisfaction of feeling that they have gained nearly all they wanted and have secured a notable victory. Our only regret in the matter, and it is one which we feel will be shared by the public, is that the mill-owners should have needlessly delayed in the adoption of a course which appeared inevitable almost from the outset. On the other hand, it is gratifying in the highest degree to all those who are concerned for the welfare and uplift of Indian Labour that these brave labourers have stood so worthily the awful strain of the last twelve days. They have unflinchingly stood by their demands and have resisted persuasion and pressure of an unprecedented kind in their strong determination not to go back to work until the owners revealed their intentions and gave them the necessary undertaking. If they go back to work to-day, as we trust and have no doubt, they will, it will be with the knowledge that they have gained substantial concessions, lost nothing—for the bonus largely balances the loss of the strike days—and have shown that Indian labour, even when practically unorganised, knows how to fight with courage and dignity and has learnt to assert its rights. On the foundations thus laid we see a new and a better future in this city for the working classes, who have been for too long the silent and oppressed victims of a capitalist class whose care and respect for the labour which produces their wealth have been of the scantiest.

SIR DINSHAH WACHA.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has, in recent years, failed to safeguard adequately the interests of the citizens of Bombay. It has been more or less a close Corporation of landlords and other vested interests. This has been especially the case since the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, whose masterful personality and great devotion to the interests of the city made it, in spite of itself, the model Municipal body in the country. The degeneration that has increasingly manifested itself in the debates, general attitude and activities of the Corporation since his death was inevitable in the nature of things. A public body that represented less than ten per cent. of the population, that included representatives of such an anomalous constituency as the Justices of the Peace, and nominees of Government, could not perhaps, he expected to evince a generous and vigilant solicitude for the needs and welfare of the bulk of the City's population which had no voice in their selection, much less, to be in itself the embodiment of the City's representative talent and public spirit. This radical defect can only be cured by a radical remedy that is, by making the Corporation, a really representative popular assembly of the City, the members of which shall be the representatives of all sections of its population including the poorest and the humblest. Meanwhile, we are glad to find that, pending the reform of the Municipal constitution, new blood is likely to be infused into the effete body, that is, if the voters in all wards of the City realise that they are the trustees, not only of their own interests, but also of those of the vast voteless bulk of their fellow-citizens and elect those as their representatives who may be expected adequately to voice public opinion and promote the public good. Unfortunately, the examination of the list of candidates is not very encouraging. For, the bulk of them belong to the old gang, many of whom do not deserve to represent the City. The consolation is that the new candidates, with a few exceptions, are all men who, by their work in other important spheres of public utility, have won the confidence of the people and of whom it can be said, with assurance, that they will acquit themselves in the new sphere of activity with honour to themselves and the City.

While there is an element of hope and encouragement in the selection of these men, the new Corporation that will assemble in April next will be without an outstanding personality, the absence of whom will be an irreparable loss to it and, through it, to the City. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, after serving the Corporation for three decades and more, has decided to retire. He has not taken the public into confidence as to his reason for this decision, though it has generally been known for some time, that it is prompted by the consideration of age. This consideration might hold good in the case of other men, but it is difficult to believe it to be true of Sir Dinshah Wacha. For, if there is any characteristic which distinguishes Sir Dinshah from most other public men more than any other, it is the exuberance of his extraordinarily youthful energy—and, that precious gift which was also his own until very recently, his youthful enthusiasm. This, however, is an encouraging assurance that, whatever Sir Dinshah's decision, his invaluable services will not be lost to the City even though his fiery voice will not be heard in the Corporation. We greatly deplore the mistake of judgment which has, during the controversy over the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms, led Sir Dinshah Wacha to give to a party what was meant for the country. But that has made no difference in his devoted service to the City and, we may assure him, it has also made no difference in the attitude of the citizens of Bombay towards him, nor has it lessened their gratitude for his immense services in the public cause. To them Sir Dinshah has been the ideal tribune of the City, and long after the dust of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme and other controversies will have been laid, his memory will be enshrined in the hearts of grateful generations of Bombay's citizens. To the generation that is now passing and to the rising generation his retirement must recall the undying memory of the strenuous fights which Sir Dinshah waged unceasingly and vehemently on behalf of the City against the forces of all vested interests.

Sir Dinshah's services have been as manifold as they have been invaluable and we cannot better sum up his career as the City's tribune than by saying that he has served the City with complete singleness of purpose, that he has been an uncompromising foe of all humbugs and that he has fought injustice, wherever he found it, tooth and nail. The greatest of all injustices is the poverty of the poor which is the root of all evils, the cumulative wrongs of which it is the task of all Municipal bodies to eliminate. In Bombay the most crying wrong of the poor is slumdom and overcrowding with all their attendant physical, economic and moral dangers. The greatest service which Sir Dinshah Wacha has rendered the City is the persistence with which he has attempted to bring this wrong to the notice of an apathetic Government, Corporation and public. He has attained a measure of success in the result that his continued indictment of the vagaries, blunders and failures of the Improvement Trust has led to the decision to transfer the function of the latter to the Corporation. But his task is not done. In fact, it has only just begun. The greatest problem which now confronts the citizens of Bombay is how to eradicate the scandalous overcrowding in the City so as to transform it from a City dreadful, as it really is, to the City beautiful that it voinly boasts to be. That is a task in the performance of which the new Corporation must bring to bear imaginative insight into the needs of the poor, civic patriotism that will not be satisfied until every citizen, however poor, is decently and comfortably housed, and, above all, courage and promtitude. If the new Corporation succeeds in accomplishing the task which Sir Dinshah has so well begun, it will not only have justified its own existence, but have done something to repay the debt which it, along with the City, owes to Sir Dinshah. Nor can the citizens of Bombay be forgetful of the debt and of the opportunity which has now arisen of marking their sense of appreciation and gratitude for unrivalled services rendered by a great tribune. It is rarely that such an occasion arises for the "citizens" of Bombay to honour the really deserving among them.

Notes of the Day.

The Alarming Death Roll.

The death-roll of the city shows a most startling rise, the number of deaths on Monday being 408. That such a sharp rise should have taken place in five days is most disquieting. The number of deaths on Sunday was 261, of which 100 were fatal cases of cholera. The remaining 161 went under miscellaneous causes, but on Monday the number of deaths through cholera alone rose to 185. Thus cholera has not subsided as was hoped. Observers, we believe, will connect the ravages of the past few days with the privations of the people which have been acutely growing during the strike. They are possibly right, but the present record of 408 deaths is so appalling, that all will agree that the wage-earners deserve compassionate treatment. In the meanwhile the Health Department has to bestir itself once more to see that the new crisis in the health of the city is met with vigour and thoroughness. We would also ask voluntary agencies to be ready, in view of the alarming growth of the epidemic.

The Irish Situation.

The Constituent Assembly called by the Irish Republican Party, as the Sinn Feiners have now named themselves, was to have met yesterday, the 21st instant. We do not know yet as to what happened at the Mansion House. The situation was one of grave anxiety, because the Republican Party was determined on holding the Assembly and the Irish Government had days ago announced their readiness to deal with eventualities. Passion was already running high in Ireland, when the Government allowed the Republican Party to hold their own demonstrations. The claim that an independent republic should be established at the door of Britain is so revolutionary in character and contrary to the traditions of Irish nationalism, that it is possible that the leaders have alienated the sympathies of some of their best friends. The Carsonites will be able for all time to talk of the treasonable intentions of Ireland and more than that they will be able to embitter the situation in Parliament, where after all the fate of Ireland has to be finally settled. The shilly-shallying tactics of British parties are really responsible for the despairing hostility of Ireland, but the Irish have allowed themselves to be manoeuvred into a position, which puts them in the wrong. Reports of the occurrences of the 21st will be awaited with anxiety and interest.

Indians Excluded.

We commented yesterday on the inadequate salary on which a typist was required by the Social Service League of Bombay. As a contrast comes an advertisement in the "Madras Times", which invites applications from Europeans with clerical experience, graduates with a knowledge of typewriting being preferred, for the post of clerks to the S. B. section of the office of Madras Railways on a salary of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 with free quarters and "excellent prospects." Further it is added that the appointment is pensionable. Curiously enough the same paper has another advertisement which calls for applications from labour supervisors for Bushire. It is very obligingly inserted within brackets that Indians need not apply. We see that no corresponding advertisement is published in Bombay papers, which shows that Madras has the monopoly of producing the peculiar type of non-Indians required for service in Mesopotamia.

A Burma Project.

Whatever the ultimate fate of the large province, which was once famous as the granary of Asia, the war, in so far as it concerns this section of our hemisphere, will have been fought in vain, if in the development of the province, Indians are to have no share and if its exploiting is being reserved from beforehand for men, whom a misuse of terms labels Europeans. But, if the prospective chances for Indians in Mesopotamia are thus being limited, those in the other corner of the Asiatic Empire of Britain are not brighter. The Burma Labour and Employment Bureau is, we understand, taking up the scheme of the re-settlement of European and Anglo-Indian officers and men of his Majesty's Forces in India. Further, the Burma Government are providing a full-time secretary and clerical staff. A joint non-official secretary is to be nominated. So far there is no mention of Indians in this connection nor in the further information which is vouchsafed to us, that employment already has been found either through the Bureau or private efforts for eight men.

Misrepresentation.

Whatever Indians say or do, must needs be distorted and misrepresented by the type of journals represented by the "Advocate of India", which alternates its supercilious raillery of the educated classes with maudlin sympathy for the masses. It gibes at Mr. M. R. Jayakar for advising his hearers, as the President of the Second Students' Convention, which held its sittings in Bombay last week, to develop a spirit of nationality. It is, according to that journal, "toshy sort of sentimentality" to ask people to become united and be freed from sectarian prejudices and it would appear that "Mr. Jayakar's vision of a true Indian democracy is about as impracticable as squaring the circle." Nothing is easier than this sort of criticism, but people who are wilfully blind from prejudice, are apt to wake up some day to find that their circle is a square after all.

A False Analogy.

The "Advocate" brings in an analogy with Europe and enquires whether Britain, France, Russia, Scandinavia, Austria and the Balkan States will all feel that they are *European* and evince a sense of homogeneity. The very fallacy of the comparison ought to be an answer to it for the national sense is born not out of the existence of conflicting political interests, but out of common ones. For, then the word "nationality" would have no meaning and be but a reckless, stupid substitute to denote a world-feeling. The conditions in India are different from those that obtain in Europe with a number of independent States, and the political interests of the Indian people, whatever the diversity in their religious faiths, are unified, as much naturally as by the machinery of State, which British rule has organised. A vague denial of the presence of a common consciousness, which is demonstrably clear, is, however, a red herring drawn across the trail of the advancement of the Indians.

Silly Generalisations.

Where people shut their eyes to facts and are determined to remain perverted, it is not possible for anyone to prove to them the political sense of a nation. They have to be left in the company of their own reflections for until the end of time they will keep harping upon the fetish that Indians are not a nation and can never come to be one. It was only the other day that the "Madras Mail" generalised from one or two instances it gave of corruption among Indian officials, that the Indians, as a whole, could never attain to the standard of purity of the Europeans in India. If only we were inclined to follow this course nothing would be easier for us than to meet this silly generalisation with another of a contradictory import based upon a few instances of corruption among European officials in India.

Tremendous Profits.

Jute is practically Bengal's monopoly, and the Press Note issued by the Director of Statistics, shows how astonishingly well the business has flourished to the benefit of capitalists. The Note contains a statement about the net profits of thirty-six jute companies in the first half-year of 1918. The net profits for six months amount to more than 718 lakhs of rupees, as against 257 lakhs for the corresponding period of the previous year. For the like period of 1914, the net profits amounted to 54 lakhs. During the period of the war, the captains of the jute industry have found enormous profits, the gains of 1918 beating all records. In six months, the net profits realised works out at 73 per cent. of the paid-up capital, so that investors have got back their money many times over. The business is mainly carried on by foreign capitalists, but their balance sheet shows how well they fare out in India.

Educational Hothouses.

Last week Lord Pentland opened in Madras a college for South Indian aristocrats, called the Rajkumar College. Admission to this institution is restricted to children of Zamindars and Rajas, who thus will move in environments completely removed from the mass of the schoolgoing population. In his opening speech his Excellency complimented the aristocrats on their progressive spirit and said that the institution will supply the need in India of public schools like Eton in England. Unless an abnormal stay in a tropical climate has affected his Excellency's memory, we cannot imagine that his Excellency can have forgotten the public schools of England are not exclusively reserved for sons of landowners and titled persons, the chief value of the "public school" education being that it tends to turn out "gentlemen", whether they be sons of dukes or sons of tailors,—and even Eton is not innocent of the latter class. A hothouse for the preservation of aristocrats in India is likely to be a very different institution from an English public school.

War Allowance and Postal Employees.

A correspondent writes:—

The Bombay Government has sanctioned war allowance to all Government servants, which is not applicable to the Post Office as yet. Only 5 per cent. was being paid up to October, 1917, and 10 per cent. thereafter to us, in spite of repeated requests. We have been actually starving, but no improvement, according to the scale of Bombay Government, is being effected. Bazar rates are quite unbearable and we are doomed to starvation.

If the facts are true, as stated, they disclose an act of injustice, for which we trust, immediate amends will be made.

Obliquity of Anglo-Indian Vision.

Lately the "Hindustan Review" published an article on the "Rowlatt Romance", which was misinterpreted by the "Pioneer", which sought to show that the editor, Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, lately of the Imperial Council, was responsible for the sentiment that treason, however heinous it might appear in the eyes of the Government, could not, according to the general sense of mankind, be classed under infamous actions. Mr. Sinha wrote a full note addressed to the "Pioneer" refuting the charge, which was not published by the Allahabad paper. Mr. Sinha has caused publication of his note in its entirety in the "Leader" of the 16th instant. The note furnishes a specimen of Anglo-Indian verbal twisting and distorting of the views of eminent Indians to suit its own books. Mr. Sinha proves in the first place that the article attributed to himself came from a contributor, and, secondly, that the quotations, *prima facie* so damaging to the reputation of the Indian, were not only torn from their context, but were mutilated.

EX-KAISER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

ANSWERABLE IN PENAL AND CIVIL LAW

JURISTS' REPORT PRESENTED TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 8-35 a.m., Jan. 21.

An official bulletin of the Conference publishes the report upon the Kaiser's responsibility for the war by the jurists M. Larnaude Doyen of the Faculty of Law, and M. De La Pradelle, Professor or International Law in Paris University. The report, which is presented to the Peace Conference, concluded that the ex-Kaiser is answerable in his own person, both in penal and civil law, for the war and crimes committed by armed forces under his command. His position is similar to that of directors of a public company who can be punished by criminal law, while the position of the German nation is similar to that of shareholders who cannot.

KAISER'S ABSOLUTE LIBERTY OF DECISION.

The ex-Kaiser cannot escape responsibility because the German constitution gives him alone the power of decision. The German sovereign depends solely upon God and the sword. The ex-Kaiser in speeches frequently expressed this view of his authority and according to the constitution the Kaiser's declaration was in the name of the confederacy of which Prussia was the dominant partner and the Kaiser was the King of Prussia. Moreover, as the supreme war lord the Kaiser possessed unlimited authority over the army and navy and German authorities are quoted as emphasising the Kaiser's absolute liberty of decision.

The jurists quote a letter showing that the Kaiser desired and ordered ferocious methods of warfare. The Kaiser in the early days of the war wrote to Emperor Francis-Joseph, saying "Everything must be put to the fire and sword, men women children and old men must be slaughtered and not a house or tree left standing. With these methods of terrorism, which alone are capable of affecting a people as degenerate as the French, war will be over in two months."

CIVIL RESPONSBILITY OF GERMAN EMPIRE.

The report comments that thus the Kaiser incurred personal penal responsibility, to which must be added the civil responsibility of the German Empire. Both are responsible, the Empire at civil law and the Kaiser at penal and civil law, according to the most elementary rules of right. Finally, the jurists quote Vattel that a prince guilty of an unjust war is liable to personal penalties, if such are necessary for the sake of example, for the security of the injured party and for the security of human society.

GERMAN DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

COUNT RANTZAU AND SCHEIDEMANN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 8-35 a.m., Jan. 21.

A telegram to "The Times" from Berne says Count Rantzau and Scheidemann will represent Germany at the general Peace Conference.

POLISH CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

CONVENED ON FEB. 9.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 8-35 a.m., Jan, 21.

PARIS.—The Paderewski Government is convening the Constituent Assembly on February 9th. It has called up the 1898 class in Russian Poland.

WORLD-WIDE BUSINESS OPERATIONS.

GERMANS PLANNING TO RESUME THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7.30 p.m., Jan. 21.

A message to the "Daily Express" from Berlin contains a warning that hundreds of thousands of Germans are busily planning to come to England and America and resume world-wide business operations as soon as teamers recommence.

SECRET MEETING OF POLICE UNION.

TO AGITATE FOR MORE PAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan 20.
Recd. 7.30 p.m., Jan. 21.

Eight thousand delegates of the Police Union thoughout the kingdom held a secret mass meeting in Albert Hall. It is understood that they are agitating against the alleged victimisation of the union members and for more pay.

THEIR MAJESTIES' BEREAVEMENT.

UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY EXPRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 8-35 a.m., Jan. 21.

The delicate health of Prince John in recent years made it necessary that he should always have an attendant, consequently he was never seen on public occasions with the other members of the Royal Family, but lived in comparative privacy at Frogmore or Sandringham. The burial will probably be private at Sandringham on the 21st. Public sympathy was expressed in all churches yesterday and the Archdeacon of St. Paul's invited the congregation to join in silent prayer.

The last moments of Prince John came so quietly and unexpectedly that there was no time for the nurse who was with him to summon Their Majesties to the bedside before he passed away.

SYMPATHETIC REFERENCES IN THE PRESS.

Newspapers sympathetically point out how Their Majesties laboured unceasingly during the war, burying the tragedy of their youngest son's delicate health in the silence of their hearts, never hinting to the nation the nature of the personal anxieties weighing upon them, while every father and mother throughout the Empire will understand what it means to lose the baby of the family. All papers emphasise that the Empire's sympathy will be heightened by the knowledge of Their Majesties' splendid and untiring example of public service during the past four years of war.

PEACE CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT.

SIR M. HANKEY AS BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 21.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, Secretary to the Imperial War Cabinet, has been appointed British representative to the Peace Conference, Secretariat.

The other four Great Powers will make similar appointments.

LEAGUE OF NATION'S RULES.

DISSATISFACTION OF NEUTRALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 7-45 p.m. Jan. 21.

PARIS.—The Peace Conference decision that the Lelligerent nations alone will discuss and fix the League of Nations' rules is giving considerable dissatisfaction to neutrials.

The British proposals for the League have been completed.

M. DUBOST ON FRANCE'S SAFETY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TRIBUTE TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 21.

M. Dubost, President of the Senate, presided over a Senate luncheon in honour of President Wilson. He referred to France's exposure to German attacks. World harmony, he said, would only be possible when France had rid herself of the nightmare of invasion.

President Wilson replying paid a glowing tribute to France's sacrifices and said there were many new elements which should help to reassure France against future attacks.

MINERS' FEDERATION'S DEMAND.

SOUTH WALES COAL OWNERS' PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 21.

The South Wales Coal Owners' Association protests that the Miners Federation's demand for a thirty per cent. advance of wages will make the price of coal prohibitive.

IMPENDING STRIKE ON CLYDE

DEMAND FOR 8 HOUR DAY AND 40 HOUR WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 21.

The engineering and shipyard workers on Clyde have decided to strike on January 27th for an eight-hour day and a forty-hour week without reduction of wages.

ESTHONIANS TAKE ENEMY PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 21.

HELSINGFORS.—An Esthonian communiqué records that the Esthonians have taken prisoner the enemy's Seventy-sixth Regiment comprising of five hundred troops.

BERLIN ELECTION RESULTS.

PREDOMINANCE OF MAJORITY SOCIALISTS

WOMEN AND SOLDIERS VOTE FOR FIRST TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-45 p.m. Jan. 21.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Handelsblad" correspondent telegraphs from Berlin the following results in twenty-four Berlin pollingbooths:—Majority Socialists 8,195: German Democrats 7,375: German Nationals 4,706: Independent Socialists 3,005: German Peoples' Party 2,990: Central Party 2,254. So far as can be ascertained the Majority Socialists secured a large majority in the Schoenberg suburb. Berlin excluding the suburbs has fourteen-hundred thousand voters of whom at least twelve-hundred thousand voted at 830 pollingbooths.

Strong police patrols guarded the voting urns against the rumoured intention to destroy them. Troops guarded the others through out the night at the votingbooths. Hence the counting was delayed. Firing including machinegunning occurred during night in the vicinity of "Vorwaerts" buildings. The Government troops retaliated whereupon the Spartacists discontinued. Apart from this sporadic firing nothing important occurred in Berlin. Elections were carried out without disturbance. The feature was the voting for first time of women and soldiers. The former were particularly in evidence. Families mostly proceeded *en blocc* to the poolingbooths led by the head of the family.

Serious disturbances occurred at some provincial places. The Spartacists fired at the pollingbooths at Hamborn, partly prevented voting at Kattowitz and stole the voting-urns at Dinslaken.

ELECTION AT HAMBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 7-45 p.m. Jan. 21.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Hamburg states that elections there passed off quietly. There was heavy polling.

ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

EVERY MAN AND WOMAN AGED TWENTY TO VOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7.30 p.m., Jan. 21.

For purposes of the National Assembly elections Germany was divided into thirty-seven electoral districts. Every man and woman aged twenty had a right to vote. There were separate pollingbooths for men and women. The system is proportional representation. The final results will be known on Jan. 25th.

TROOPS SEARCH PEDESTRIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 7-45 p.m. Jan. 21.

AMSTERDAM.—During the Election Day in Berlin Government troops constantly searched the pedestrians and occupants of motor cars and carriages for arms.

GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

ELECTIONS PASS OFF PEACEFULLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 8-35 a.m., Jan. 21.

BERLIN.—The National Assembly elections passed off without special incident. Outside the various polling booths immense crowds, including a great many women, waited patiently and calmly for their turn to vote. Strong forces of Government troops occupied all the important points and also patrolled on foot and in motor-cars.

Voting in Berlin, Potsdam and Spandau was extraordinarily heavy. A notable spectacle in Berlin was the nuns proceeding to the polling booths in bodies. Reports from the provinces also indicate heavy polling, but very few disturbances.

MONARCHIC CONSPIRACY AT OPORTO.

MANUEL DISCOURAGES THE MOVEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7.30 p.m., Jan. 21.

A message from Lisbon states that monarchic conspiracy at Oporto and else where has proclaimed Manuel King. It is reported that Manuel is discouraging th movement.

LUXEMBERG AND ALLIES.

CORDIAL FRIENDSHIP DESIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LUXEMBURG, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 21.

The Grand Duchess has issued a proclamation declaring that the country's international relations must be based on cordial friendship with the Allies.

PEERAGE FOR SINHA.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 7.30 p.m., Jan. 21.

The elevation to peerage of the Under-Secretary of State for India, Sir S. P. Sinha is officially announced.

SIR S. P. SINHA'S STATEMENT.

ACCLAIMED BY LONDON PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 8-35 a.m., Jan. 21.

The newspapers welcome Sir S. P. Sinha's appointment as Under-Secretary for India. The "Daily Telegraph" says it is the most interesting new appointment of all the Under-Secretaries and will give great pleasure in India.

The "Daily Mail" says the choice is one of the most striking and welcome innovations. It is the first time that a native of India has figured in the British Government and clearly marks a stage in that development of Indian self-government, which it is to be one of Mr. Lloyd George's tasks to express. For the first time India comes within the orbit of the Empire and her great sacrifices during the war have now been recognised. The appointment will meet with general approbation.

The "Daily News" says it is a happy augury. It is a bold precedent, promising well. It is a further instance of Mr. Lloyd George's courage and flair.

The "Daily Chronicle" says it is an interesting innovation.

MADRAS CONGRATULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha and the Provincial Congress Committee have cabled to the Premier, the Secretary of State for India and Sir S. P. Sinha, re the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for India, in the following terms:—"Madras Mahajana Sabha and Congress Committee thankful and gratified for the appointment of an Indian Under-Secretary of State. All India feels honoured."

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

MAJOR C. J. THORNHILL'S CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 12 noon., Jan. 21.

The "Gazette" announces the following awards to officers of the Indian Army for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field.

BAR TO D. S. O.

Major C. J. Thornhill, for conspicuous gallantry and ability in command of the Omega force. With a small detachment he dashingly attacked the enemy, who was far superior numerically, and succeeded in detaching a large force of the enemy, who would otherwise have opposed us at Archangel. The marked courage of Major Thornhill throughout the operations inspired all ranks of his command.

D. S. O.

Lieut.-Colonel P. L. Beddy, for conspicuous gallantry and good leadership. Largely owing to the skill and initiative with which he handed the battalion in the attack following a twenty-mile night march, the enemy was driven back six miles and two strong positions were captured.

Lieut.-Colonel S. B. Coombe, M. C. He reconnoitred the enemy's position under heavy fire and pushed back enemy pickets and assaulted and carried the whole of his objective of three lines of enemy trenches. Subsequently, though he had suffered heavy casualties, he successfully beat off the counterattack. He had always shown great judgment and ability in command.

Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Mitchell. He handled his battalion very skilfully in the attack. In spite of heavy casualties from a strong point, his flank captured the objective. His courage and perseverance were most marked.

BAR TO M. C.

Captain Raleigh Bland. He commande very ably, a patrol which under enemy fire discovered in the darkness the ford of the river His intrepid action enabled the troops to cross the ford the following night.

Lieut. W. P. Hogg, Medicals. When his aid-post was being heavily shelled, he collected all casualties with great coolness and promptitude and conducted them to a new post. He had done similar fine work in action.

Lieut. A. H. Lindop. He forded a river, passed enemy pickets and brought back valuable information. He had previously reconnoitred a sluice at the head of the river, although fired on continuously.

Captain H. A. Wellesley. He handled a battalion in a cool and determined manner, maintaining the position in close touch with the enemy until nightfall. His fine example encouraged all ranks who hung on very defiantly.

All the above, except Major Thornhill, performed deeds related in Mesopotamia.

COURT MOURNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Jan. 20.
Recd. 7.30 p.m., Jan. 21.

Court mourning will be observed for month from January 20th and half-mourning for another fortnight.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

MILLOWNERS' SUBSTANTIAL CONCESSIONS.

MEN LIKELY TO RESUME WORK.

There appears every prospect of the great Mill strike ending to-day.

As a result, we understand, on the very strong advice given to the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association by H. E. the Governor, the Committee decided yesterday to concede the men's demands to the following extent.

We understand that as a result of the very strong advice given to the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association by his Excellency the Governor, the Committee have decided to concede the men's demands to the following extent.

1.—A 20 p. c. increase in wages, making a total of 35 p. c. advance on the pre-war rate.

2.—A Rs. 20 bonus to workers of one year or more, Rs. 15 to those of nine months, and Rs. 10 to those of less than nine months.

Notices to this effect are to be posted at all Mills this morning. In at least one instance the notice was posted last evening and the news of the owners' action quickly spread.

Enquiries go to show that there is every likelihood that the men will now return to work.

MILLOWNERS' DECISION.

STATEMENT OF TERMS.

The following circular was issued yesterday to "all mills in Bombay" by the Secretary of the Millowners' Association:—

Gentlemen,—I am directed to inform you that it has been decided to post notices on all mills to-morrow morning announcing that the following advances in pay will be given to all operatives.

1. An advance of a further 20 per cent. will be given to all operatives over the present war bonus as a special all owance in consequence of the prevailing high prices of foodstuffs.

2. The Millowners recognize that the past year has been a hard one for all employees owing to epidemics and other causes and they therefore have agreed to augment the wages for the month of January which will be paid in February, as follows:—

(a) Men, women and children who were on the muster roll of the mill for 12 months or over on the 31st December, 1918, will receive a bonus of Rs. 20.

(b) Men, women and children who were on the Muster Roll of the Mill for 9 months and less than 12 months will receive a bonus of Rs. 15.

(c) Men women and children who were on the Muster Roil of the mill for less than 9 months will receive a bonus of Rs. 10.

3. No pay will be given to any employee of the Mill for the days or part of a day that the Mill has been stopped.

I am gentlemen, etc.,

(Sd.) R. G. GREAGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

The strike of the mill-hands has had a dramatic setting. If it was startling in the suddenness of its development, equally sudden and startling appears to be the likely end of the struggle, which has been needlessly prolonged. For, as a matter of fact, nobody yesterday expected, or even knew, that the mill-owners would yield so readily. Nor did anyone suppose yesterday morning that the end of the struggle was so soon in sight. There was, in fact, a talk in some quarters of calling a public meeting, and it is the more interesting to note that this idea of holding a public meeting was not confined to members of the Home Rule League who were, as a matter of fact, taking action in the matter but was also contemplated by other prominent people who have been anxious for an early settlement of a dispute, which incidentally threatened the general interests of the public at large.

Yesterday Morning.

In the morning, the prospect of a settlement was practically *nil*. The men did not even care to look at their mills yesterday. Those who put in an appearance at all were the stragglers who would do so under any circumstance regardless of the issue at stake. Otherwise, the approaches to the mills were conspicuous by the absence of that respectable number of men, who used to visit the area once every morning. Yesterday morning there was no activity and until 8 o'clock the strikers seemed to have remained indoors. After 8 a.m., there was a steady flow of men towards the fields behind the Crescent Mills. By ten o'clock there was a fairly large gathering of them and hundreds more were sitting or standing all along the bund of the sewage channel which runs in the direction of the sea. On the previous day the men had been told by Mr. Pulsapure—not "Tulzapure" as the name was spelt in our yesterday's report—and one or two of his friends, that a reply would be brought to them from the mill-owners and they should therefore assemble there at 10 a.m. to hear it. Even by 10-30 Mr. Pulsapure had not come and it seemed that the warm reception he had the previous day made him more discreet. Mr. Pulsapure did not come to the meeting. But his other friend, who was prominent in speech-making, was there in time—perhaps half an hour earlier. Many of those present at the meeting seemed to regard him as a Policeman in plain clothes and he did not carry any weight in their estimation.

The Mea's Attitude.

Upon how things were at sixes and sevens. When the "Chronicle" representative arrived to see what was going on, the men gathered around him and it was plain beyond question they expected him to address them. He declined the honor, however, explaining that he had come there to listen to their speeches rather than make a speech to them. There was a note of disappointment among the men and while some took it all with good humour, others made no effort to conceal their disapprobation. The meeting then reshaped itself and plain clothes policemen were reinforced by a sub-inspector with his brass butons. It was at first difficult to restore order. And when some sort of order was restored, the sub-inspector told them that the Police Commissioner had specially come down there and was sitting under the shade of a tree about 100 to 200 yards away and that he would like to meet ten or fifteen men from among the strikers. After conveying this little message, both the policemen retired from the meeting. The men were in no mood to accept the invitation and some of them openly spoke against the idea. Some said that if the Commissioner wanted to meet them, he should come to them and say to them what he had to say. This was all that happened for a time. The men had a sort of notice-board, on one side of which there was an appeal to the Governor to settle the matter and end their grievances by getting the mill-owners to grant their demands. On the other side was an appeal to the men urging them to refrain from any kind of violence or disorder and to conduct themselves peacefully during their projected march to the Secretariat. Two or three of these boards were used in place of banners and held aloft at the end of bamboo poles and everyone read them with deep satisfaction. Some time after 11 a.m., one or two police officers went up to the meeting and asked the men to wait there to hear the *Maliks*, who, they said, were shortly expected to come and address them. The men waited and waited but neither did the *Maliks* come nor was any further communication made to the men.

March to Goverament House.

Tired of waiting in the scorching sun—it was nearly mid-day then—the men resolved to carry out their previously arranged plan of marching in a body to the Secretariat to see the Governor. Torch-bearers had been sent round long before dawn to communicate to the strikers residing in various localities, the news of the proposed march and invite them to be present at the meeting. By 12 o'clock, the crowd had gathered sufficient strength and momentum, after which they resolved to put their bold plan into execution. They started carrying their banners. But on reaching Ferguson Road from the World side, they were prevented from proceeding further and turned back. The strikers undaunted by their first failure turned in the direction of Parel and passed on to Parel Road by the Elphinstone Bridge. The Police at the junction of the two roads offered no obstruction. But when the crowd—about 10,000 strong was well on the Parel Road, the police and the military became active and a small force of the Lancers charged the crowd. The latter fled in various directions. A few people are

(Continued on page 10.)

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN CHIEFS.

RELATIONS WITH IMPERIAL GOVT.

VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

H. E. the Viceroy in the course of his speech at the opening of the Chiefs' Conference at Delhi on 20th January said:—

The report on Indian constitutional reform has now been public for some seven months. Our principal business will be to consider that report so far as it affects the Indian States. At the outset it will be well to refer to the course of events leading up to chapter 10 of the report. In closing the proceedings of the last Conference, I assured your Highnesses with reference to the development of these annual meetings that any scheme which you might put forward would receive the most careful and sympathetic consideration of the Government of India. That same afternoon I understand that your Highnesses appointed a committee to draw up such a scheme and this committee in successive meetings held in November, December and January, prepared the draft proposals which were informally placed before the Government of India. The communications from various quarters indicated that the scheme thus formulated did not represent the opinion of all the Princes but considerations of space made it impracticable at the time to invite your Highnesses to a full Conference and we had to be satisfied with an informal discussion with certain of your number. This discussion was held at Delhi on the 4th and 5th February of last year and his Majesty's Secretary of State for India was present at it. A digest of the proceedings was circulated in the following month and your Highnesses will have noted that at the outset of the meeting I explained that it was not intended to arrive at any final and binding decisions. The discussions were however of very great value to the Secretary of State and myself, when subsequently we came to the draft chapter 10 of our report and I now invite your Highnesses' considered opinion on the recommendations that we have made in that chapter.

FIRST RECOMMENDATION.

The first recommendation is that with a view to the future improvement of the relations between the Crown and the states a definite line should be drawn separating the rulers who enjoy full powers of internal administration from the others. The question of such a line has arisen in practical form in connection with the issue of invitations to the Conference on previous occasions, but Mr. Montagu and I felt strongly that quite apart from this consideration such a dividing line would be likely to be of advantage both to your Highnesses and to the Government of India as tending to minimise the risk that, in the words of the report, practice appropriate in the case of the lesser Chiefs may be inadvertently aplied to the greater ones. Also, I am aware that the form in which our recommendation is framed has aroused anxiety among some of those rulers who though invited year by year to the past Conferences are not entitled to be regarded as exercising full powers of administration. If the phrase is to be strictly interpreted all such have been invited to attend to-day and they are thus in a position to represent their claims in person. But in order to clear the air of possible misunderstandings, I should like to take this opportunity of explaining our reasons for wording the proposal in the form in which it appears in paragraph 302 of the report.

CHIEFS' DRAFT SCHEME.

Your Highnesses' committee in the final draft scheme recommended that the Council or Chamber should be composed of the Ruling Princes of India exercising full sovereign powers i.e., unrestricted civil and criminal jurisdiction over their subjects and the power to make their own laws. All other princes enjoying hereditary salutes of 11 guns and over, provided that no state or estate having feudatory relations with any sovereign state shall be eligible for membership of the Chamber. In a previous draft of the scheme it had been suggested that the Chamber should be composed of the Ruling Princes of India exercising full sovereign powers i.e., unrestricted civil and criminal jurisdiction over their subjects and the power to make their own laws. After full consideration Mr. Montagu and I were of opinion that the committee's first thoughts were on the right lines. We felt that the whole question of salutes needed the most careful investigation in view of the anomalies which appear to exist, and we held therefore that it would be unwise to base upon the salute list, as it stands, any fundamental distinction between the more important states and the remainder. It appeared to us that if such a distinction is made it must be based upon constitutional considerations that is to say, upon the nature of the link between individual states and the Crown. The definition, as now worded, automatically excludes any state or estate having feudatory relations with a full powered state though I would here remark that it would not, of course, be appropriate to regard mere payments originally of a tributary nature made by one state to another as necessarily constituting feudatory relations. I look to your Highnesses to advice in the first place whether it is desirable that such a distinction should be drawn and in the second place, if so, how the phrase "full powers of internal administration" should be interpreted in cases where doubt may arise. I may say at once that in my opinion the question whether a State is full-powered or not should be regarded as unaffected by the fact that the rulers' powers may be for personal or local reasons temporarily in abeyance or limited, though circumstances might exist in which the imposition of restrictions on a ruler's powers might connote the desirability of his personal withdrawal from membership of the Princes' Conference. The essential question for classification purposes would seem to be whether the ruler has normally the power to legislate for the welfare of his subjects and to conduct the administration without the intervention of British officials.

TEST OF INTERNAL INDEPENDENCE.

I am aware that the power to pass death sentences is usually regarded as the most important test of the internal independence of a ruler. But where this power actually inherent in the ruler has been held in abeyance by Government, pending the attainment by the states of a reliable standard of efficiency, it would not seem necessary that the state should be excluded merely on this account from the full power list. In cases where restrictions still in force were imposed by the treaties or engagements which regulated our early relations with particular states or groups of states it may well be a matter for consideration by Government whether in some cases these restrictions might now reasonably be abrogated.

A memorandum has been prepared by the Foreign and Political Department showing existing restrictions on the powers of various rulers whose eligibility for membership of the Chamber may be in doubt. Copies of this memorandum will be available for your Highnesses' confidential information. Before quitting this point I should like to repeat a statement which I made a few months ago at Dhar namely that the Government of India are concerned to safeguard the rights privileges and interests of the relatively small states, no less than those of their larger neighbours and welcome their rulers equally as partners and co-workers.

REVISION OF TREATIES.

The next recommendation is that with the consent of the Rulers of States their relations with the Government of India should be examined, not necessarily with a view to any change of policy but in order to simplify, standardise, and codify existing practice for the future. It would clearly be absurd to imagine that the British Government would try to force upon a disapproving minority revised treaties in a standard form which might seem desirable to a differently situated majority. On the other hand, although direct agreement naturally constitutes the important source of obligations existing between the British Government and the States, yet it does not supply the full volume of them and a study of long established custom and practice is essential to a proper comprehension of the true character of the bond. The Government of India are anxious that the matter should be most fully ventilated because the suggestion has been made that custom and practice have in the past tended to encroach in certain respects on treaty rights.

COUNCIL OF PRINCES.

Next comes the proposal to establish a permanent Council of Princes. At the last meeting I expressed the view that if an institution is to meet a real want and to give real help towards the progress of India, it must evolve gradually on the lines which experience may show are best suited to its healthy growth. To this view I still adhere. In any measures you may suggest in pursuance of the scheme your Highnesses will, I am sure, recognise the wisdom of proceeding with the greatest caution and of avoiding unnecessary restrictions or complications. I desire at this point to make it quite plain that the institution of the Council of Princes will not prejudice the relations of any individual Durbar with Government. It has already been said in paragraph 306 of the Report that the direct transaction of business between the Government of India and any State would not, of course, be affected by the institution of the Council, but it is important to emphasise this in the clearest possible terms. The Durbar of a very important State in their written memorandum have said in this connection that it would be more desirable to have a properly constituted deliberative assembly with defined powers to deal with matters applicable to all the States generally as well as questions of common interest between British India and the Indian States. The Durbar do not, however, explain how the assembly could be vested with defined powers unless the rulers who compose it are willing in some measure to entrust to a corporate body the rights which they, at present, enjoy as individuals. Such delegation of powers is apparently deprecated by the Durbar, because they say later that the preservation of the right of dealing direct with the Government of India should in fact be an absolute *sine qua non* of the working of any such general advisory council. In all matters relating to the constitution of the proposed Council, it is necessary to realise firstly that attendance and voting will be voluntary and secondly that each individual State represented in it will retain the right of separate negotiation with Government and the right to expect that Government will consult the Durbar in writing in regard to important matters affecting their interests. Lastly, there is another essential point which I feel confident your Highnesses will bear in mind. We on our part are glad to develop means whereby your Highnesses may maintain your rights and increase your *Izzat*. You on your part will not forget that the British Government is the Paramount Power in India and that this fact must colour its relations with your Highnesses in respect of the institution and proceedings of this Council as in other matters. With these words, I will leave the development of the theme to your Highnesses and I am sure that there will be much thoughtful and fruitful discussion on this all-important subject.

PROPOSED STANDING COMMITTEE.

Following on the proposal for a Council is that for standing committee of this body. The appointment of a standing committee would be a new experiment and there is therefore all the more need for treading cautiously. I understand that the suggestion has not met with unanimous approval and that some of the Central India Durbars think that a series of local standing committees would be more useful than a central body. Then there is the recommendation for commissions of enquiry. The findings of a judicial tribunal are not always acceptable to the parties concerned in a particular case, but the knowledge that a competent and independent Court of Enquiry may at any moment be called into existence is in itself a valuable asset and should go far to remove any feeling which may exist that the Government of India are both judge and advocate in their own cause. Next, we have the proposal for a commission of enquiry to advise on any question that may arise, we hope, but very rarely, of depriving the Ruler of a State of his rights, dignities, and powers or of debarring from succession a member of his family. This too is based on the recommendations of your committee and I trust that in the definite formulation of this principle your Highnesses will recognise the desire of the Government of India to afford the amplest security against any risk of hasty or arbitrary treatment in a matter which must always be one of deep concern to your order. The seventh proposal is that as a general principle all important States should be placed in direct political relations with the Central Government. There are as your Highnesses know very real difficulties in the way of inaugurating any uniform rule in the matter. In the case of some States their remoteness from Delhi and Simla is a bar to closer relations with the Central Government. In other cases the administrative interests of British provinces and States are so closely interwoven that any proposal for change of method requires most careful scrutiny. We may keep the principle of direct relations before us as the objective at which to aim, but we must beware of hasty action and proceed circumspectly.

THE COUNCIL.

The last proposal is a further development from the scheme for a council. Your Highnesses will recollect that in dealing with the constitution of British India we have proposed in the joint report a Council of State which, to use the words of the report, shall take its part in ordinary legislative business and shall be the final legislative authority in matters which the Government regards as essential. What we have in view is to provide means of deliberation between the Government of India and your Highnesses on matters of common interest by joint deliberation and discussion between the Council of State and the Council of Princes or between representatives of each body. Such joint deliberation would take place only at the instance of the Viceroy and it will be obvious that in making use of the provision the Viceroy would attach the greatest weight to any wishes which your Highnesses might from time to time express in the matter. The arrangement would be permissive only and at the outset I suggest that simplicity and freedom from restrictions will be a supreme merit of a scheme which rightly used may well hold a rich store of benefit for this great country, which we all love and in which the Princes and Chiefs have a joint heritage with the peoples of British India.

REPRESSION BEFORE REFORM.

THREATENED LEGISLATION

"BAREFACED ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE WITH LIBERTY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 20.

Commenting on two sedition Bills to be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council, the "Punjabee" writes:—It is an accepted principle of English criminal law that a trial should be in an open court to which the public has access and that the accused should have the right of appeal. These safeguards against injustice are now proposed to be tampered with. It is to be hoped that non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council would have the courage to make a firm and bold stand against this most barefaced attempt on part of a bureaucracy, which has been demoralised by the exercise of unrestrained power, to interfere with liberty. What Indians claiming to possess sanity and commonsense object to it not punishment of offenders whose guilt has been proved in a regular court of law, but the trial of persons under cover of special laws and administrative orders. Proposals such as those now made are not worthy of any Government which claims to be called civilised. Lord Morley made the mistake of tempering his policy of reform by repression. The present Government is going one better. Its Reforms Bill has yet to be framed. It must be some months before it is placed on the Statute Book and on one knows in what form it will ultimately become the law of the land, but already a general restrictive measure of an admittedly severe type and of considerable potency has been framed. The policy of repression before reform is not only a bad, but a dangerous policy and we have not the smallest doubt that public opinion will strongly condemn it.

BURMA REFORMS SCHEME.

RESOLUTIONS OF RANGOON PUBLIC MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 20.

A largely attended meeting of Burmans convened by the Burma Reforms League yesterday considered the Burma Reform Scheme and passed resolutions similar to those of the Y. M. B. A. and Reform League, the main point being the ineligibility of the village headman for election to district and circle boards, opposing communal representations, making the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly binding on Government, etc. A resolution in favour of women's suffrage was not carried, the question being left open. About a thousand persons attended, including twenty Poongyis.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

(Continued from page 9.)

said to have received small injuries. Most of the men fled into neighbouring streets and lanes and in some cases were pursued by the military. The police did not play a very prominent part in this affair and in one case an Indian police officer who was on duty at one of the outposts told the men under him not to molest the crowd as they would do them no harm. Mr. Aston and Mr. Harker visited the area a little after the incident. During the stampede, one boy was severely crushed in the crowd. All the shops were closed for a distance of nearly one mile from Sopari Baug Road to Kalachowky Road. They were mostly, reopened soon afterwards. In other parts of the strike area, everything went on, more or less, in a normal way and towards evening the situation was quiet. It was obvious, however, that the strikers were in an ill-humour in consequence of interference with their highly cherished plan, and their determination seemed to be stronger than ever.

The Owners' Concessions.

Late in the evening, however, it became known at the Khatau Makanji Mill at Byculla that the manager had informed them of the issue of an order regarding the concessions to the men, and a large number of men including those belonging to some other mills also assembled there in anxious expectation. When the order was at last carried from the Fort to the mill, there was great eagerness to know its purport and a Marathi translation was read out to the men. In order to reassure themselves that the concessions were genuine, one of the men was asked to read it out and satisfy them. Afterwards the men began to discuss its terms among themselves and their opinions, so far as one could gather, were not unfavourable. There was a note of disappointment at the withholding of strike days' pay, but in spite of this, they seemed inclined to take what was given and particularly emphasised the importance of the victory they had gained at last. The prospects of the men resuming work this morning seem to be good.

THE PUBLIC AND THE MILLOWNERS.

The following letter, dated 21st January, was sent to us by Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy yesterday. It was written evidently before the announcement of the millowners' terms:—

The strike of mill-labourers has lasted for thirteen days, and even now there seems no reasonable prospect of a settlement. As a member of the public, I should like to put my views before it if you will kindly extend the hospitality of your columns to me. Though interested as a shareholder and director in some of the leading concerns in Bombay, I wish to say at the outset, that I am not actuated with any personal motives in this matter. What we have to remember is that the mill-labourers are on the whole an ignorant body, and their conduct in striking in the way they have done before laying their grievances before their employers is indefensible. But the question that occurs to me is, "Have they not been sufficiently punished for their breach of discipline?" I think they have been. Then is there any useful purpose served by withholding from them the terms which I understand the millowners are prepared to give them? I ask them plainly: Does it not now savour of vindictiveness to adhere at this date to their decision not to disclose the conditions on which they are prepared to take them back. I think no right thinking man will have any hesitation in saying that it does. Do they imagine that the attitude taken up by them, is calculated to uphold their prestige? Does not their strength now lie in meeting those workmen who have contributed not a little to their prosperity in former years and are now only asking for a bare living wage, when they find that what they are getting now is not enough to keep body and soul together, let alone luxuries? If the millowners still remain obdurate, there is only one course open to us and that is to convene a public meeting and request Government to intercede on behalf of those who are starving. For the fair name of Bombay, I trust such a course will not be necessary.

COMMISSIONER'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF SETTLEMENT.

A "Chronicle" representative called on the Commissioner of Police last evening at the Jacob's Circle Police Headquarters, when he was informed by the latter that notices under the signature of the Commissioner were being issued, announcing the settlement arrived at, that he had announced the terms at the DeLisle Road Police Station to the thousands of strikers who were waiting there for a number of hours, anxiously to know the result of the Governor's meeting, that the notice produced excellent effect on the strikers, and that the settlement arrived at, was thought reasonable, and that all the men who had heard the notice, were contented.

P. AND O. EMPLOYEES.

RESUME WORK AFTER A DAY'S STRIKE.

In our Monday's issue, under the strikes' column we made the following mention:—

"The Agents of the P. and O. Navigation Company, who are also the agents of the British India, are reported to have sanctioned on Friday the payment of a bonus of one month's wages to their employees at their Mazagon yard. This order affects nearly 5,000 men who are said to have received an increase of wages about two months ago—at the time of the Armistice celebrations."

The employees of the P. and O. S. N. Company and the British India Steam Navigation Company in their Mazagon Docks drew the attention of Mr. R. A. Murdoch, the General Manager of the Mazagon Docks, to this the same day, i.e., Monday, asking him if what was stated in "The Chronicle" was true and if so they knew nothing about it. The men were informed that nothing of the kind had been sanctioned. On learning this they showed signs of restlessness, when they were advised to formulate their demands and lay them before him the next day (Tuesday).

APPLICATION TO THE MANAGER.

Yesterday the men went inside the workshops at the usual time, and in about an hour came out of the workshops, after putting their application before the General Manager, the purport of which was that for the past three or three years and a half, though high prices had been ruling they had got only 10 per cent. allowance on their wages and pay, that the cost of living was increasing day by day, and they had known of other companies granting their employees allowances of from 15 to 20 per cent. *plus* a month's bonus, that the workmen had full confidence in their sympathetic superiors, and solicited a reply to their petition within 24 hours.

Their demands were:—

(1) One month's pay as bonus.

(2) 15 per cent. further allowance making in all 25 per cent., including the 10 per cent. already given.

(3) Any increases in their wages, which to the Companies seemed proper.

MEN STRIKE WORK.

Most of the men without doing any work came out soon and a few who remained in, were persuaded to join the strikers, it is alleged, by the latter holding out threats to the few. In course of time almost all the workmen (maistries, chargemen, coolies, etc.) numbering about six thousand in both the docks—called the Mazagon Docks—struck work. Efforts to induce them to work instead of striking without any due notice, proved unsuccessful.

In the afternoon most of the leaders of the strikers were severally and jointly interviewed by Mr. Murdoch, who was assisted in the deliberations by Mr. R. McGregor, Deputy General Manager, and Mr. Smith, the Works Manager. It was pointed out to the strikers that their action of striking work before giving any notice or petition or time for considering the notice or petition, was ill-advised. Mr. Murdoch assured the men, however, that he had full sympathy with their grievances, that he expected a reply to his wire, from the London office in three or four days, and that therefore the men should wait for the reply till Monday next, the 27th instant, by which he expected to receive the reply, that on next Monday he would announce the concessions granted by the London office by issuing a notice, and that in the meantime the men should resume work at once. He said that if they joined work the next day (Wednesday) they would be paid for Tuesday though they did not work for that day. He further assured the men that if no reply was received by him from London by Monday he would consider their case himself and do what he thought best in their interests. Adding that if the terms he announced to them then were not acceptable to the men they were at liberty to do what they liked, after Monday.

MEN RESOLVE TO RESUME WORK.

The leaders of the men announced the terms to the anxious strikers waiting calmly a little further off from the gates. They persuaded the men to resume work the next morning as it seemed to them the best course under the circumstances, and they all in a body resolved to resume work this morning.

On enquiries made from some of the leaders of the men, our representative was informed that they had received no bonus nor any increase in their wages as reported in our columns. The only thing that they received was a "packet of Indian sweets worth about four annas."

MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S STRIKE ENDS.

About 200 of the men of the Municipal Drainage Department, who attend to the cleaning of the city's sewers and drains, and who went on strike on Monday returned to work to-day. The men, who asked for increased wages, were told that they had been given increases of salary and grain compensation allowance during the last four years. They were told that they should first return to work and then send in a representation, if they wanted to make any, to the Municipal authorities who will consider it. The men agreed to do this and returned to work.

MEETING OF COTTON MERCHANTS.

DEPUTATION TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, a public meeting of all concerned in the cotton trade of Bombay was held in the rooms of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., on Monday at 5-30 p.m., to recommend for their acceptance resolutions, that had been passed by that Association in connection with the question of granting high prices allowance to Colaba cotton servants and consider the means, if any, by which the present suffering of the masses due to high prices, can be alleviated.

In connection with the latter point, previous to the meeting a deputation of the following six representatives of the Association waited upon his Excellency the Governor, to discuss with him the question of existing food prices situation and to suggest free imports of food-grains being allowed in the city:—

The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Mr. Ramnarain Hurnundrai, Mr. Mathradas Vasonji Khimji, Mr. Vassonji Jivandas, Mr. Hirji Khetsey and Mr. Rustomji F. Kerravala (of Messrs. The Indian Cotton Co.).

A full report of the interview and the discussion carried on by the deputation, is expected to be published shortly by Government.

RESOLUTIONS CONFIRMED.

The meeting confirmed the resolutions that were passed by the Association regarding allowance to Colaba cotton servants.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

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NEW NATIONAL WAR BONDS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO COMMENCE FROM FEBRUARY I.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20,
Recd. 7.30 p.m., Jan. 21.

The Treasury announces that after February 1st subscriptions will be received for two new series of National War Bonds. The first series (5 per cent. bonds) will be issued at par for five or ten years, will be subject to Income Tax and will be redeemable at a premium. The second series (4 per cent. bonds) will be issued at 10½ for ten years, Income Tax will be compounded and the bonds will be redeemable at par.

RUSSIAN SITUATION CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 8-35 a.m., Jan. 21.

A communiqué from Paris states that representatives of the five Great Powers met this morning. M. Moulens, French Ambassador in Russia, who left Archangel a few days ago, gave particulars of the situation in Russia. M. Scavenius, Danish Minister, who left Petrograd recently, will make a statement at to-morrow's meeting.

Mr. Purshottamdas then stated briefly what happened at the interview with his Excellency.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

END OF CLOTH MARKET STRIKE.

STRIKING DEMONSTRATION AT HIRA BAUG.

As briefly reported in our Tuesday's issue, a meeting of the strikers of the Mulji Jetha and Lakhmidas Khimji Markets was held on Monday night at Hira Baug, under the presidency of Mr. Vithaldas V. Jarajani, to consider the terms of settlement offered by the general meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association held on Monday afternoon.

The President, after referring to the deliberations and decisions of the Piece-goods Merchants' Association, and the terms offered by them, said that after the meeting of the Association he was called there, and, on learning the terms that were offered for the strikers' acceptance, he promised to put them before the strikers in the latter's meeting. Mr. Jarajani in placing the terms before the strikers for their acceptance or rejection, said that, though he felt that all the demands of the strikers were not met, and though the resolutions passed by the Association were not stable, he would say that it would be for the benefit of the strikers to accept them. He reminded the strikers that it was for the first time that they had scored a victory in their just fight over their employers and that the resolutions passed by the Association would prove to be really a Magna Charta from the employers to their employed. (Applause.)

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who on rising to address the meeting received an ovation, said that he was present there that night after acquainting himself with all the details of the day's happenings. He had seen Mahatma Gandhi that morning when he (Mr. Gandhi) had informed him that he would send a message to be read before the strikers' meeting that night. Since then, however, Mahatma Gandhi had undergone an operation. As a result of the weakness, Mahatma Gandhi was not fully conscious to be able to send that message, but he was assured that Mahatma Gandhi would send that message in a couple of days. Mr. Jamnadas said he prayed to the Almighty for the speedy recovery of and granting of long life to Mahatma Gandhi and eulogising his services to India, exhorted all those assembled to follow in his footsteps.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas referred to the great trouble taken by Mr. Jarajani, for all those nine days of strike, in espousing the cause of the strikers, and said that, but for the indefatigable zeal evinced by Mr. Jarajani for all those weary nine days, they would never have had been granted the concessions they got. (Cheers.)

Continuing, the speaker said that considering everything, it was for their interest to accept the terms offered. He would tell them all that he would be happy if they were happy, and that he would always share their weal and woe. (Cheers.) He assured them all that if after resuming work the strikers were harassed by their masters, or if attempt was made by the latter to keep them down, Mr. Jarajani, himself, and others would offer them what services they could—(cheers)—and that they would never flinch or waver a bit in securing redress of their grievances and in preventing injustice being done to them.

Several speeches were then made and the meeting dispersed at a late hour after passing the resolutions, agreeing to resume work.

It might be added that the meeting of the strikers was unprecedented in numbers, so far as shop assistants are concerned. At a most illeberal estimate the number of those present could not be less than ten thousand.

NEW REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

TEXT OF THE "ROWLATT REPORT" BILLS.

The following Notification in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, appears in the "Gazette of India", dated Delhi, January 16, 1919:—

No. 13.—The Governor-General has been pleased, under Rule 23 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor-General, to order the publication in the "Gazette of India" and in the local official Gazettes in English of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

BILL NO. 1 OF 1919.

A Bill to provide for the amendment of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in order to deal more effectively with certain acts dangerous to the State; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 191 .

INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 124-B IN ACT XLV OF 1860.

2. In Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code after section 124-A the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

POSSESSION OF SEDITIOUS DOCUMENTS.

"124-B. Whoever has in his possession any seditious document intending that the same shall be published or circulated shall, unless he proves that he had such documents in his possession for a lawful purpose, be punishable with imprisonment, which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both.

Explanation:—For the purposes of this section, the expression "seditious document" means any document containing any words, signs or visible representations which instigate or are likely to instigate, whether directly or indirectly—

(a) the use of criminal force against his Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, or against public servants generally or any class of public servants or any individual public servant, or

(b) the commission or abetment of anything which is an offence against sections 121, 121-A, 122 or 131."

INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 196-B IN ACT V OF 1898.

3. After section 196-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, (hereinafter referred to as the said Code) the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY IN CERTAIN CASES.

"196-B. In the case of any offence referred to in section 196 or 196-A, the District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything contained in those sections or in any other part of this Code, order a preliminary inquiry by a police-officer not below the rank of an Inspector, in which case such police-officer shall have the powers referred to in section 155 (3)."

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 343, ACT V OF 1898.

4. To section 343 of the said Code, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that a promise of protection to an accused person against criminal force or any promise properly incidental to a promise of such protection, shall not be deemed to be the use of influence within the meaning of this section."

INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 510-A IN ACT V OF 1898.

5. After section 510 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

EVIDENCE OF PREVIOUS CONVICTION AND ASSOCIATION WITH PREVIOUS CONVICTS AT A TRIAL FOR OFFENCES UNDER CHAPTER VI, ACT XLV OF 1860.

"510-A. On the trial of an offence under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, the following facts shall be relevant, namely:—

(a) that the person accused has previously been convicted of an offence under that Chapter, and

(b) that such person has habitually and voluntarily associated with any person who has been convicted of an offence under that Chapter:

Provided that such facts shall nevertheless not be admissible in evidence under the provisions of this section, unless written notice of the intention to call evidence thereof has been served on the accused at least seven days before the commencement of the trial, together with reasonable particulars of the conviction or association intended to be proved."

INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 565-A. IN ACT V OF 1898.

6. After Section 565 of the said Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

SECURITY ON CONVICTION OF AN OFFENCE UNDER CHAPTER VI OF ACT XLV OF 1860.

"565-A. (1) When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, the Court may, if it thinks fit, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him, on his release after the expiration of such sentence, to execute a bond with sureties for his good behaviour so far as offences under Chapter VI of the said Code are concerned, for such period not exceeding two years as it thinks fit.

(2) An order under Sub-Section (1) may also be made by an Appellate Court, or by the High Court when exercising its powers of revision.

(3) If the Court makes an order under sub-section (1) it shall further direct that, until the person who is the subject of the order furnishes the required security, such person shall notify to the Local Government or to such officer as the Local Government may by general or special order appoint in this behalf, his residence and any change of residence after release for the period for which security is required.

(4) Where any person is under an obligation to notify, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3), his residence and any change of residence after release, the Local Government may by order in writing direct that such person—

(a) shall not enter, reside or remain in any area specified in the order,

(b) shall reside or remain in any area in British India so specified, and

(c) shall abstain from addressing public meetings for the furtherance or discussion of any subject likely to cause disturbance or public excitement, or of any political subject or for the distribution of any writing or printed matter relating to any such subject.

(5) Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with any direction under sub-section (3) or any order under sub-section (4), shall be punishable as if he had committed an offence under Section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

(6) If the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, all orders made under the provisions of this section shall become void.

Explanation.—In this section the expression "public meeting" has the same meaning as is assigned to it by Section 3 of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911."

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE II. ACT V OF 1898.

7. In Schedule II of the said Code in the entries relating to Chapter VI, after the entry relating to Section 124-A, the entry contained in the Schedule shall be inserted.

THE SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a Warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
124-B.	Possession of seditious Documents.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Imprisonment for two years and fine	Ditto.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill gives effect to the recommendations contained in Chapter XVII of the Report of the Rowlatt Committee in so far as they relate to Punitive Measures (Permanent). Further clause 3 adds to the Criminal Procedure Code a new section 196-B as drafted by the Committee appointed to consider and revise the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill.

The relevant portions of the report of the Rowlatt Committee are printed below:—

"177.

(*a*) * * *

We think, however, that no harm can be done by amending section 343 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (which prohibits promises or threats to induce an accused person to disclose or withhold any matter) so as to make it clear that there is no prohibition of a promise, whether to an accused or any other person, of protection against injury caused by the criminal acts of others. We do not think that this is really any alteration of the section at all. Such a promise as is referred to is only an assurance that he will get what he would be entitled to in any case. If it is an alteration, however, its advisability is too obvious for discussion.

(*b*) As regards changes specially relating to seditious crime, we recommend three permanent additions to the law.

In the first place we think that a permanent enactment on the lines of Rule 25 A under the Defence of India Act is required. That rule provides for the punishment of persons having prohibited documents (which may have to be defined anew) in their possession or control with (as we read the effect of the words used) intent to publish or circulate them. In its present form, however, the substance of the offence is confounded with the presumptive evidence of it. The drafting should, in our judgment, be recast, and the penalty seems too high for times of peace, seeing that the offence is merely possession with an intent not yet acted upon.

We also recommend that the principle of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (which provides for an order requiring notification of residence after release in the cases of persons convicted a second time for certain offences) should be extended to all persons convicted of offences under Chapter VI of the Penal Code (offences against the State) whether previously convicted or not. Such persons might be ordered to give security for a period not exceeding two years for good behaviour so far as offences under Chapter VI are concerned, and in default be directed to notify their residence to Government, who should have power to restrict their movements for the period of two years after their release and prohibit them from addressing public meetings,—the term "public meetings" including in its scope political subjects as in section 4 of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act or 1907.

Lastly, we think that in all cases where there is a question of seditious intent, evidence of previous conviction for seditious crime or association (of an incriminating kind of course) with persons so convicted should be admissible upon written notice to the accused with such particulars and at such time before the evidence is given as might be fair. What we have called seditious crime would of course have to be accurately defined."

"186

* * *

In all these cases the District Magistrate should be empowered to order investigation. We are informed that this will be the result of clause 37 of the Amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code Bill now under consideration. If the above mentioned amendment is not enacted, machinery ought, we think, to be devised for giving such power by special order or otherwise in the cases with which we are immediately concerned. It has been suggested to us that the power should extend to Superintendents or even Inspectors of Police, but we cannot endorse this."

W. H. VINCENT.

Delhi, the 9th Jan , 1919.

BILL NO. 2.

CRIMINAL LAW (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT.

Delhi, the 16th January, 1919.

No. 14.—The Governor-General has been pleased, under Rule 23 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor-General, to order the publication in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes in English, of the folloying Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

BILL NO. 2 OF 1919.

A Bill to make provision in special circumstances to supplement the ordinary criminal law, and for the exercise of emergency powers by Government.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision that, in special circumstances, the ordinary criminal law should be supplemented and emergency powers should be exercisable by the Government;

And whereas the previous approval of the Secretary of State in Council has been accorded to the making of this law; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

SHORT TITLE AND EXTENT.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Act, 191 .

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

DEFINITIONS.

2. (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Chief Justice" means the Judge of highest rank in a High Court;

V. of 1898.

"The Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;

"High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision for any local area;

XLV of 1860.

"Offence against the State" means any offence under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, and any attempt or conspiracy to commit, or any abetment of, any such offence; and

"Scheduled offence" means any offence specified in the Schedule.

(2) All words and expressions used in this Act and defined in the Code, and not hereinbefore defined, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them in the Code.

PART I.

CONDITION OF APPLICATION OF PART I.

3. If the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that scheduled offences are prevalent in the whole or any part of British India, and that it is expedient in the interests of the public safety to provide for the speedy trial of such offences, he may, by notification in the "Gazette of India," make a declaration to that effect, and thereupon the provisions of this Part shall come into force in the area specified in the notification.

INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS.

4. (1) Where the Local Government is of opinion that the trial of any person accused of a scheduled offence should be held in accordance with the provisions of this Part, it may order any officer of Government to prefer a written information to the Chief Justice against such person.

(2) No order under sub-section (1) shall be made in respect of, or be deemed to include, any person who has been committed under the Code for trial before a High Court, but, save as aforesaid, an order under that sub-section may be made in respect of any scheduled offence whether such offence was committed before or after the issue of the notification under section 3.

(3) The information shall state the offence charged and so far as known the name, place of residence, and occupation of the accused, and the time and place when and where the offence is alleged to have been committed and such other facts within the knowledge of the prosecution as shall be reasonably sufficient to enable the accused to meet the accusation.

(4) The Chief Justice may by order require any information to be amended so as to supply further particulars of the offence charged to the accused, and shall direct a copy of the information or the amended information, as the case may be, to be served upon the accused in such manner as the Chief Justice may direct.

CONSTITUTION OF COURT.

5. Upon such service being effected, and on application duly made to him, the Chief Justice shall nominate three of the High Court Judges (hereinafter referred to as the Court) for the trial of the information and shall fix a date for the commencement of the trial:

Provided that, when the total number of Judges of the High Court does not exceed three, the Chief Justice shall nominate not more than two such Judges, and shall complete the Court by the nomination of one or, if necessary, two persons of either of the following classes, namely:—

(a) persons who have served as permanent Judges of the High Court; or

(b) with the consent of the Chief Justice of another High Court, persons who are Judges of that Court.

PLACE OF SITTING.

6. The Court may sit for the whole or any part of a trial at such place or places in the province as it may consider desirable:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council, if he is satisfied that such a course is expedient in the interests of justice, may, by notification in the "Gazette of India," direct that the Court shall sit for the whole or any part of a trial at such place or places as he may specify in the notification.

APPLICATION OF CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE SUBJECT TO THIS PART.

7. The provisions of the Code shall apply to proceedings under this Part, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions therein contained, and such proceedings shall be deemed to be proceedings under the Code, and the Court shall have all the powers conferred by the Code on a Court of Session exercising original jurisdiction.

TRIAL.

8. The trial shall be commenced by the reading of the information, and thereafter the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Part, in trying the accused, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

ADJOURNMENT AFTER CHARGE.

9. If a charge is framed, the accused shall be entitled to ask for an adjournment for ten days, or any less period that he may specify, and the Court shall comply with his request.

10. The Court shall be required to make a memorandum only of the substance of the evidence of each witness examined and, subject to the adjournment provided for by section 9, shall not be bound to adjourn any trial for any purpose, unless such adjournment is in its opinion necessary in the interests of justice.

PROHIBITION OR RESTRICTION OF PUBLICATION OF REPORTS OF TRIAL.

11. The Court, if it is of opinion that such a course is necessary in the public interest or for the protection of a witness may prohibit or restrict in such way as it may direct the publication or disclosure of its proceedings or any part of its proceedings.

EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED.

12. (1) No question shall be put by the Court to the accused in the course of a trial under this Part until the close of the case for the prosecution. Thereafter, and before the accused enters on his defence, the Court shall call upon him to state whether he intends to give evidence on oath or not, and shall at the same time inform him that if he does so, he will be liable to cross-examination. Unless the accused then states that he intends to give evidence on oath, the Court may at any time thereafter question the accused generally on the case in accordance with the provisions of section 342 of the Code.

(2) If when so called upon, the accused states that he intends to give evidence on oath, the Court shall not at any subsequent stage put any question to him:

Provided that if the accused does not so give evidence, then, after the witnesses for the defence have been examined, the Court may question the accused generally on the case in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

(3) If the accused gives evidence on oath, the following rules shall be observed in regard to his cross-examination, namely:—

(a) He may be asked any question in cross-examination notwithstanding that it would tend to criminate him as to the offence charged.

(b) He shall not be asked, and if asked shall not be required to answer, any question tending to show that he has committed or been convicted of, or has been charged with, any offence other than that which he is then charged or has a bad character, unless—

(i) proof that he has committed or been convicted of such other offence is admissible evidence to show that he is guilty of the offence with which he is then charged, or

(ii) witnesses for the prosecution have been cross-examined with a view to establish his own good character, or he has given evidence of his good character, or the nature or the conduct of the defence is such as to involve imputations on the character of the witnesses for the prosecution, or

(iii) he has given evidence against any other person charged with the same offence.

RIGHT OF REPLY.

13. If the accused or any one of the accused calls and examines any witness, the right of final reply shall lie with the prosecution, but in all other cases with the accused:

Provided that the examination of an accused as a witness shall not of itself confer the right of final reply on the prosecution.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

14. In the event of any difference of opinion between the members of the Court, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

CONVICTION FOR NON-SCHEDULED OFFENCE.

15. If in any trial under this Part is proved that the accused has committed any offence, whether a scheduled offence or not, the Court may convict the accused of that offence although he was not charged with it.

SENTENCE.

16. The Court may pass upon any person convicted by it any sentence authorised by law for the punishment of the offence of which such person is convicted, and no order of confirmation shall be necessary in the case of any sentence passed by it.

EXCLUSION OF INTERFERENCE OF OTHER CRIMINAL COURTS.

17. The judgment of the Court shall be final and conclusive and, notwithstanding the provisions of the Code or of any other law for the time being in force, or of anything having the force of law by whatsoever authority made or done, there shall be no appeal from any order or sentence of the Court, and no High Court shall have authority to revise any such order or sentence or to transfer any case from such Court, or to make any order under Section 491 of the Code or have any jurisdiction of any kind in respect of any proceedings under this Part:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the powers of the Governor General in Council or of the Local Government to make orders under Section 401 or 402 of the Code in respect of any person sentenced by the Court.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE.

18. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, where—

(a) the statement of any person has been recorded by a Magistrate, and such statement has been read over and explained to the person making it and has been signed by him, or

(b) the statement of any person has been recorded by the Court, but such person has not been cross-examined,

such statement may be admitted in evidence by the Court if the person making the same is dead or cannot be found or is incapable of giving evidence, and the Court is of opinion that such death, disappearance or incapacity has been caused in the interests of the accused.

(2) Depositions recorded under Section 512 of the Code may, in the circumstances specified in that section, be given in evidence at the trial under this Part of an accused.

POWER TO MAKE RULES.

19. The Chief Justice may from time to time make rules providing for—

(1) the appointment and powers of a President of the Court, and the procedure to be adopted in the event of any Judge of the Court being prevented from attending throughout the trial of an accused; and

(2) any matters which appear to him necessary for carrying into effect or supplementing the provisions of this Part preliminary or ancillary to trials.

PART II.

CONDITION OF APPLICATION OF PART II.

20. If the Governor General in Council is satisfied that movements which are, in his opinion, likely to lead to the commission of offences against the State are being extensively promoted in the whole or any part of British India, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make a declaration to that effect, and thereupon the provisions of this Part shall come into force in the area specified in the notification.

POWERS EXERCISABLE WHEN PART II IS IN FORCE.

21. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Local Government, there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person is or has been actively concerned in such area in any movement of the nature referred to in Section 20, the Local Government may, by order, in writing containing a declaration to that effect, give all or any of the following directions, namely: that such person—

(a) shall, within such period as may be specified in the order, execute a bond with or without sureties to be of good behaviour for such period not exceeding one year as may be so specified;

(b) shall notify his residence and any change of residence to such authority as may be so specified;

(c) shall remain or reside in any area in British India so specified;

provide that, if the area so specified is outside the province, the concurrence of the Local Government of that area to the making of the order shall first have been obtained;

(d) shall abstain from any act so specified which, in the opinion of the Local Government, is calculated to disturb the public peace or is prejudicial to the public safety; and

(e) shall report himself to the police at such periods as may be so specified.

(2) Any order Clauses (b) to (e) may also be made to take effect upon default by the person concerned in complying with an order under Clause (a.)

SERVICE OF ORDERS UNDER SECTION 21.

22. An order made under Section 21 shall be served on the person in respect of whom it is made in the manner provided in the Code for service of summons, and upon such service such person shall be deemed to have due notice thereof.

ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS.

23. The Local Government and every officer of Government to whom a copy of any order made under Section 21 may be directed by, or under the general or special authority of, the Local Government, may use any and every means to enforce compliance with the same.

INTERIM NATURE OF ORDER MADE BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

24. An order made under Section 21 shall only continue in force for a period of one month, unless it is extended by the Local Government as hereinafter provided in this Part.

REFERENCE TO INVESTIGATING AUTHORITY.

25. (1) When the Local Government makes an order under Section 21, such Government shall, as soon as may be, forward to the investigating authority to be constituted under this Act a concise statement in writing setting forth plainly the grounds on which the Government considered it necessary that the order should be made, and shall lay before the investigating authority all material facts and circumstances in its possession in support of its action.

(2) The investigating authority shall then hold an inquiry *in camera* for the purpose of ascertaining what, in its opinion, having regard to the facts and circumstances adduced by the Government, appears against the person in respect of whom the order has been made. Such authority shall in every case allow the person in question a reasonable opportunity of appearing before it at some stage in its proceedings and shall, if he so appears, explain to him the nature of the charge made against him and shall hear any explanation he may have to offer, and may make such further investigation (if any) as appears to such authority to be relevant and reasonable:

Provided that the investigating authority shall not disclose to the person whose case is before it any fact the communication of which might endanger the public safety or the safety of any individual:

Provided further that nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to entitle the person in question to appear or to be represented before the investigating authority by pleader, nor shall the Local Government be so entitled.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), the inquiry shall be conducted in such manner as the investigating authority considers best suited to elicit the facts of the case; and in making the inquiry, such authority shall not be bound to observe the rules of the law of evidence.

(4) On the completion of the inquiry, the investigating authority shall report in writing to the Local Government the conclusions at which it has arrived.

(5) If the investigating authority has not completed the inquiry within the period for which the duration of the order is limited by Section 24, such authority may recommend to the Local Government that the period of duration of the order shall be extended for such period as it may consider necessary, and on such a recommendation, the Local Government may extend the duration of the order accordingly.

DISPOSAL OF REPORT OF INVESTIGATING AUTHORITY.

26. (1) On receipt of the report of the investigating authority, the Local Government may discharge the order made under Section 21, or may pass any order which is authorised by the terms of that section:

Provided that—

(a) any order so passed shall recite the finding of the investigating authority; and

(b) a copy of such order shall be furnished to the person in respect of whom it is made.

(2) No order made under sub-section (1) shall continue in force for more than one year from the date on which it was made, but the Local Government may, if it is satisfied that such a course is necessary in the interests of the public safety, on the expiry of any such order, again make any order in respect of the person to whom it related which is authorized by Section 21.

(4) No order made under sub-section (2) shall continue in force for more than one year from the date on which it was made, but on its expiry may be renewed by the Local Government for a further period not exceeding one year:

Provided that any order so made or renewed may at any time be discharged, or may be altered by the substitution of any other order authorised by Section 21, and in that case no further reference to the investigating authority shall be necessary.

PENALTY FOR DISOBEDIENCE TO ORDER.

27. If any person fails to comply with, or attempts to evade, any order (other than an order to furnish security) made under the provisions of Section 21 or Section 26, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

PROVISIONS AS TO BONDS.

28. The provisions of Section 514 of the Code shall apply to bonds excuted under the provisions of this Part, with this modification that the powers conferred by that Section on the Court shall be exercisable by any District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate, on application made on behalf of the Local Government.

INVESTIGATING AUTHORITIES.

29. (1) The Local Government shall appoint one or more investigating authorities for the purposes of this Part.

(2) Every investigating authority shall be appointed by order in writing, and shall consist of three persons, of whom one shall be a person having held judicial office not inferior to that of a District and Sessions Judge, and one shall be a person not in the service of the Crown in India.

(3) The Local Government may by like order appoint persons to fill casual vacancies occurring by reason of death, resignation of office or otherwise on any investigating authority, but in so doing shall observe the provisions of sub-section (2).

VISITING COMMITTEES.

30. The Local Government shall by order in writing appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Visiting Committees for the purposes of this Part, and shall by rules prescribe the functions which these Committees shall exercise:

Provided that, in making such rules, provision shall be made for periodical visits to persons under restraint under the provisions of this Part:

Provided further that a person in respect of whom an order has been made under Section 21 or Section 26 requiring him to abstain from any specified act or to report himself to the police shall not be deemed to be under restraint for the purposes of this section.

POWER TO MAKE RULES BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

31. (1) The Local Government may make rules providing for the procedure to be followed regarding the notification of residence and reports to the police by persons in respect of whom orders have been made under Section 21 or Section 26.

(2) All rules made under sub-section (1) shall be published in the local official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Part.

PART III.

CONDITION OF APPLICATION OF PART III.

32. If the Governor General in Council is satisfied that scheduled offences have been or

(Continued on page 12.)

NEW REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

(Continued from page 11.)

are being committed in the whole or any part of British India to such an extent as to endanger the public safety, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make a declaration to that effect, and thereupon the provisions of this Part shall come into force in the area specified in the notification.

POWERS EXERCISABLE WHEN PART III IS IN FORCE.

33. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Local Government, there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has been or is concerned in such area in any scheduled offence, the Local Government may make in respect of such person any order authorised by section 21, and may further by order in writing direct—

(a) the arrest of any such person without warrant;

(b) the confinement of any such person in such place and under such conditions and restrictions as it may specify; and

(c) the search of any place specified in the order which, in the opinion of the Local Government, has been, is being, or is about to be, used by any person for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety.

(2) The arrest of any person in pursuance of an order under clause (a) of sub-section (1) may be effected at any place where he may be found by any police-officer or by any other officer of Government to whom the order may be directed.

(3) An order for confinement under clause (b) or for search under clause (c) of sub-section (1) may be carried out by any officer of Government to whom the order may be directed, and such officer may use any and every means to enforce the same.

ARREST.

34. Any person making an arrest in pursuance of an order under clause (a) of section 33 (1) shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government and, pending receipt of the orders of the Local Government, may by order in writing commit any person so arrested to such custody as the Local Government may by general or special order specify in this behalf.

Provided that no person shall be detained in such custody for a period exceeding fifteen days.

SEARCH.

35. An order for the search of any place issued under the provisions of clause (c) of section 33 (1) shall be deemed to be a search warrant issued by the District Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place specified therein, and shall be sufficient authority for the seizure of anything found in such place which the person executing the order has reason to believe is being used, or is likely to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety, and the provisions of the Code, so far as they can be made applicable, shall apply to searches made under the authority of any such order and to the disposal of any property seized in any such search.

APPLICATION OF PART II, PROCEDURE.

36. Where an order (other than an order for arrest or search) has been made under section 33, the provisions of sections 22 to 26 shall apply in the same way as if the order were an order made under section 21, save that, on receipt of the report of the investigating authority, the Local Government may, subject to the conditions prescribed by section 26, make any order which is authorized by section 33, and sections 22 to 26 and 28 to 31 shall be deemed to be included in this Part.

PENALTY FOR DISOBEDIENCE TO ORDERS UNDER THIS PART.

37. If any person fails to comply with, or attempts to evade, any order made under section 33 or section 36 other than an order to furnish security, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

PART IV.

PERSONS ALREADY UNDER EXECUTIVE CONTROL.

38. (1) On the expiration of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, every person in respect of whom an order under rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, was in force immediately before the expiration of that Act, and who has in the opinion of the Local Government been concerned in any scheduled offence, or who is on such expiration in confinement in accordance with the provisions of the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818, shall be deemed to be a person resident in an area in which a notification under section 32 is in force, and the provisions of Part III shall apply to every such person accordingly, save that no reference to the investigating authority shall be necessary.

(2) On the expiration of the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914, as continued in force by the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915, any person in respect of whom an order was in force immediately before such expiration under section 2 of that Ordinance read with clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, shall be deemed to be a person resident in an area in which a notification under section 20 is in force, and the provisions of Part II shall apply to every such person accordingly, save that no reference to the investigating authority shall be necessary.

PART V.

EFFECT OF CANCELLATION OF NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SECTIONS 3, 20 OR 32.

39. When a notification issued under section 3 or section 20 or section 32 is cancelled, such cancellation shall not affect any trial, investigation or order commenced or made under this Act, and such trial, investigation or order may be continued or enforced, and on the completion of any such investigation, any order which might otherwise have been made may be made and enforced, as if such notification had not been cancelled.

EFFECT OF ORDERS MADE UNDER PARTS II AND III OUTSIDE NOTIFIED AREA.

40. (1) An order made under Part II or Part III directing a person to remain or reside in any area in British India outside the area in which such Parts is in force shall be as valid as and enforceable in like manner as if such Part were in force throughout British India.

(2) An order made under clause (a) of section 33 (1) for the arrest of any person may be executed at any place in British India outside the area in which Part III is in force, and the same procedure shall be followed as if Part III was in force throughout British India:

Provided that, if the arrest is made outside the province of the Local Government which made the order, the report required by section 34 shall be made to that Local Government, and the period of detention limited by the proviso to that section shall be extended to thirty days.

ORDERS UNDER THIS ACT NOT TO BE CALLED IN QUESTION BY THE COURTS.

41. No order under this Act shall be called in question in any Court, and no suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

POWERS OF ACT TO BE CUMULATIVE.

42. All powers given by this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers conferred by or under any enactment, and all such powers may be exercised in the same manner and by the same authority as if this Act had not been passed.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

(1) Any offence under Chapter VI and sections 131 and 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) Any of the following offences, if, in the opinion of Government, such offence is connected with any movement endangering the safety of the State, namely:—

(a) any offence under sections 148, 153A, 302, 304, 307, 308, 326, 327, 329, 332, 333, 385, 386, 387, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 431, 435, 436, 437, 438, 440, 454, 455, 457, 458, 459, 460, and 506 of the Indian Penal Code;

(b) any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908;

(c) any offence under section 20 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

(3) Any attempt or conspiracy to commit or any abetment of any of the above offences.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In December, 1917, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, appointed a Committee—

(1) to investigate and report on the nature and extent of the criminal conspiracies connected with the revolutionary movement in India;

(2) to examine and consider the difficulties that have arisen in dealing with such conspiracies, and to advise as to the legislation, if any, necessary to enable Government to deal effectively with them.

The Committee advisedly contained a strong judicial element, and was presided over by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, K.C.S.I., a judge of the King's Bench Division of his Majesty's High Court of Justice. This Committee submitted its report on the 15th April, 1918. The report was unanimous, and the Government of India have decided to introduce Bills to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee.

The present Bill gives effect to the recommendations contained in Chapter XVII of the Report in so far as they relate to Emergency measures (Punitive), Emergency measures (Preventive) and provision for existing danger. It is divided into five parts. Under the first three parts (i) the punitive measures, (ii) preventive measures of a mild character, (iii) preventive measures of a more stringent type, can each in turn be called into operation as recommended in paragraph 180 of the Report. Part IV makes provision for existing danger on the lines suggested in paragraph 196 of the Report, and Part V deals with certain miscellaneous matters.

The object has been to follow the recommendations of the Committee as closely as possible, and for facility of reference relevant extracts from the report are printed below:—

EMERGENCY POWERS OF DIFFERENT DEGREES.

"180. Further, as we have said, the powers we suggest will be both Punitive and Preventive and the latter will be of two degrees varying in stringency. The scheme ought to be capable of being called into operation in compartments and it is worth considering whether the necessary notifications might not be required to declare a higher degree of public danger to justify the use of some powers than of others. We venture to lay some stress on the desirability from every point of view of the Government being able to take mild measures early. This is hampered if they are obliged, in order to take mild measures, to declare a state of affairs of great seriousness. On the other hand, they should not have authority to assume power to take stringent measures without pledging themselves to the declaration of a crisis of proportionate gravity. We have already intimated that we do not feel called upon to draft any form of notification but, to illustrate our suggestion of progressive notifications, if we may use that phrase, it might be sufficient, in order to call our punitive measures into force, to declare that seditious offences are prevalent and that it is expedient to provide for their speedy trial under the provisions of the Act, while for the invocation of the mild form of preventive measures it might be obligatory to declare that seditious movements were being extensively promoted, and for the more stringent preventive measures, that seditious outrage was occurring to a degree endangering public safety—or some such formulae."

"The notifications should of course be capable of application to particular provinces of smaller areas."

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS FOR TRIALS.

"181. Coming now to the measures themselves, we are of opinion that provision should be made for the trial of seditious crime by Benches of three Judges without juries or assessors and without preliminary commitment proceedings or appeal. In short, the procedure we recommend should follow the lines laid down in sections 5—9 inclusive of the Defence of India Act. It should be made clear that section 512 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (relating to the giving in evidence under certain circumstances of depositions taken in the absence of an absconding accused) applies to these trials, it having we understand, been questioned whether section 7 of the Defence of India Act has that effect."

"We think it necessary to exclude juries and assessors mainly because of the terrorism to which they are liable. But terrorism apart, we do not think they can be relied upon in this class of case. They are too much inclined to be affected by public discussion. We could give instances which have come before us, where we think there have been miscarriages of justice owing to the causes above mentioned. We may further point out that the trial of such cases without jury or assessors was introduced by the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908."

"As regards the procedure and the absence of right of appeal, we think it essential that the delay involved in commitment proceedings and appeal be avoided. It is of the utmost importance that punishment or acquittal should be speedy both in order to secure the moral effect which punishment should produce and also to prevent the prolongation of the excitement which the proceedings may set up. Furthermore, the delays involved by commitment proceedings and the double examinatin of witnesses increase the chance of the witnesses being intimidated, add to the hardships involved in their attendance with the consequence of making them less ready to come forward, and also afford time for them to forget the facts."

"We think, that there is one important amendment to be made in the procedure. Under the temporary scheme now in operation charges are formulated after the evidence for the prosecution has been closed. In our opinion some expedient must be found for defining the issues and communicating them to the accused a reasonable time before he has to meet or rebut them. We do not apprehend how an accused can deal relevantly either in cross-examination or by preparation of evidence with a case not formulated."

"To meet this difficulty we suggest some such scheme as the following. It is a compromise between having no preliminary proceedings and the ordinary full commitment proceedings. We are told that some Special Tribunals have proceeded to some extent on these lines with satisfactory results. It seems quite fair to the accused:—

(a) Commitment proceedings to be abolished in these cases.

(b) Proceedings to start with a detailed written complaint to be drawn up by the Government Prosecutor setting out full particulars of what is intended to be proved against each accused.

(c) The prosecution witnesses to be first examined in chief, but the accused not to be called upon to cross-examine at this stage.

(d) The charge to be framed with regard to such of the accused against whom there is *prima facie* evidence.

(e) The case should be adjourned and the Court should fix the period of adjournment suitable to each case, but such period should not be less than ten days.

(f) The accused to remain in the "custody of the Court" as opposed to the "custody of the police," or in other words, the Superintendent of the Jail should be under the directions of the Court so far as the accused are concerned. This does not indicate any real change, but perhaps an insertion of a provision of this nature will have the effect of silencing much mischievous criticism.

(g) The police papers will of course be placed before the Court. The Court after going through the papers may, if it thinks right, allow copies of some of these papers to the accused. Of course in this matter the Court will have absolute discretion, and the Court may refuse to allow copies of any of the police papers to the accused.

(h) At the expiry of the period of adjournment the cross-examination of the witnesses and the rest of the trial will proceed."

COMPOSITION OF COURTS.

"182. While, however, we recommend in substance the procedure established under the Defence of India Act, we think the constitution of the tribunals as provided by these Acts should be altered. It seems to us inadvisable that these tribunals should to any extent be composed of persons not already members of the judiciary but selected by the executive for the purpose of the specific case. Nothing that we have seen suggests that the special tribunals hitherto appointed have been unfair towards the accused, but we think the objections in principle cannot be overlooked. Moreover, as the right of appeal is taken away, the tribunals should be of the highest strength and authority. They should be composed of High Court or Chief Court Judges selected by the head of the Court. It is true that this might mean a grave demand upon these Benches. But, after all, there is no judicial work so important as that with which we are dealing or so imperatively calling for a tribunal of the highest authority. Substitutes can be appointed for the Judges called away, and if there is no power it can be obtained. Substitutes, however, ought not to try these cases."

PLACE OF TRIAL.

"183. It has been brought to our attention that the bringing of witnesses to Calcutta or other seats of a High or Chief Court may be attended with inconvenience and may be a source of alarm, and confusion to country witnesses. This must arise just as much if the witnesses are brought to such city to attend a special tribunal as at present constituted. If, on the other hand, the three gentlemen composing such tribunal can sit elsewhere than in such city, it seems to us that the three Judges can do so."

TESTIMONY OF ACCUSED.

"184. A question to which we have given much consideration is whether the accused should be entitled to give evidence on his own behalf in these cases, subject to the consequences now provided by the law of England. This has been found to afford valuable protection to an innocent prisoner, while exposing sham defences and unfounded suggestions."

"The principle upon which an accused person cannot at present give evidence is that he is interested and interested persons were incompetent as witnesses by the Common Law in all cases, civil as well as criminal. This incompetency was gradually removed in England until the only remnant of the original rule was the case of a person under criminal trial. The incompetency in this case also was gradually removed as regards one crime

* * * *

after another until in 1898* it was swept away in all cases by an Act of general application. The change was really the concession of a new facility to prisoners, though doubtless it had its inconveniences for persons really guilty. It was hedged about with important safeguards from the prisoner's point of view of which the following are the most notable:—

(a) he cannot be called except with his own consent;

(b) if called, he cannot be asked questions as to his character, including previous convictions, unless either—

(i) the facts put would be evidence against him in chief, independently of the Act, as showing design or the like, or

(ii) he has given evidence of his own good character or the character of witnesses for the prosecution has been attacked on his behalf.

In other words, there is a special code limiting his examination, and if the principle were introduced in India, the application of sections inconsistent with it, such as section 165 of the Indian Evidence Act, would have to be excluded."

"This new principle, at first much mistrusted, has been found to work well in England; and in India where, as is so frequently the case, the grave issue arises whether a confession has been improperly extorted, it would seem much more conducive to the discovery of the truth that the accused should be entitled to depose on oath to what has occurred subject to cross-examination than that it should be left to suggestion. And so also as to other issues."

"No doubt only an experienced Court should try cases under these conditions in order to make sure an ignorant prisoner does not misunderstand his position, and is not unfairly dealt with. This safeguard is ensured when the cases come before three Judges of the highest rank, and upon the whole we think the provision should be introduced. If it were a question of its general application we should, having regard to the abovementioned considerations, be against it."

"A suggestion made to us that the Court should be at liberty to put any question it pleases to an accused, even though he does not tender himself as a witness, is one that we cannot approve of."

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY IN PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

"185. If our proposal is accepted that there shall be no commitment proceedings, the re-enactment or retention of section 13 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act (XIV of 1908) in its present form will not be appropriate. It is, however, necessary that the object which that section was intended to attain, namely, the protection of important witnesses and the perpetuation of their testimony, should be provided for. We think the statements of dead or absent witnesses made at either of two stages of the investigation should be made available for use by the Court, namely, (1) statements proved to have been made to a police officer not below the rank of Superintendent, where such statements have been recorded by such officer and read over and explained to the person making it and signed by him; (2) statements witnesses made at the trial and not yet cross-examined upon—the condition making them admissible being in each case the same, namely, the belief of the Court that the death or absence of the deponent his been caused in the interests of the accused."

OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

"186. The Court should have the power, where and so far as they think it advisable in the public interests or for the safety of a witness, to exclude the public or any person from the hearing or any part of it and to prohibit any disclosure of their proceedings or any part of them either wholly or save as authorised by the tribunal, any such disclosure or purported disclosure being dealt with as a contempt of Court. This should not be done as a matter of course, but only where the tribunal is satisfied as to the necessity of it."

* * * *

"The cases to be tried subject to the provisions above sketched out will be such as are ordered to be so tried by Government, the power to make such orders being limited to certain classes of offences to be named in a schedule. This was the scheme of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, the schedule to which might be adopted."

* * * *

EXISTING TEMPORARY POWERS.

"188. The powers at present temporarily possessed by the Government are so far as material for the present purpose to be found in rules 3—7 inclusive and 12-A under the Defence of India Act, 1915. We do not refer for the present to the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, or the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914. . . . Shortly stated, their effect is to give power to require persons by executive order to remain in any area to be specified or not to enter or remain in any such area, with penalties for breach of such requirement. These orders may be made and served on the person affected, whereupon they become binding upon him, or the person may be arrested without warrant and detained for a period not exceeding in all one month, pending an order of restriction. There is also a power of search under search warrant. It will be observed there is no provision for an examination of the cases of such persons. The decision lies solely with the Local Government. There is also the power of confinement under Regulation III of 1818."

SCOPE OF OUR PROPOSALS.

"189. We think that provision ought to be made for calling into operation (in the last resort and subject to safeguards) powers going to the full extent of those above quoted."

"But while we feel bound to formulate such a scheme, we think that the whole of it must be subject to the observance of four main principles—

(i) No interference with liberty must be penal in character. Nothing in the nature of conviction can be admitted without trial in strict legal form. If in the supreme interest of the community the liberty of individuals is taken away, an asylum must be provided of a different order from a jail.

(ii) Any interference with liberty must be safeguarded by an inquiry which, though circumstances exclude the possibility of its following forensic forms, must be judicial in the sense that it must be fair and impartial and as adequate as it can be made.

(iii) Every order (which should be made by the Local Government) authorising such interference must recite the holding of such inquiry and declare that, in the opinion of the Local Government, the measures ordered are necessary in the interests of public security.

(iv) The order must be made for a limited time only (say, not exceeding a year) and must be renewable only by a new order (not necessarily a new inquiry) reciting that the renewal is necessary in the interests of public security."

TWO GRADES OF POWERS DESIRABLE.

"190. We now proceed to elaborate, but without using drafting language or going into every detail, the scheme we suggest."

"We think, as we have already indicated, that the powers to be acquired should be of two grades capable of being called into operation separately, possibly under different forms of notification."

"The first group of powers should be of the following nature:—

(i) to demand security with or without sureties;

(ii) to restrict residence or to require notification of change of residence;

(iii) to require abstention from certain acts, such as engaging in journalism, distributing leaflets or attending meetings;

(iv) to require that the person should periodically report to the police.

The second group of powers should be—

(i) to arrest;

(ii) to search under warrant;

(iii) to confine in non-penal custody."

"It is not conceivable that the second group of powers would be called into play without the first. Therefore after arrest and search there would be no objection (if thought sufficient) to making an order under the first group of powers."

CREATION OF AN INVESTIGATING AUTHORITY.

"191. An 'investigating authority' or 'authorities' should be constituted, as to which we shall say more later on."

"If the first group of powers only is in force, the Government before making a final order should be required to refer the case to the investigating authority. They should, however, have power to make an *interim* order for a limited time. If the second group is in force, the person might be arrested and kept in custody for a time to be limited before the reference and thereafter pending the reference."

"The duty of the investigating authority will be to inquire *in camera* upon any materials which they may think fit and without being bound by rules of evidence. They would send for the person and tell him what is alleged against him and investigate the matter as fairly and adequately as possible in the manner of a domestic tribunal. It would not be necessary to disclose the sources of information, if that would be objectionable from the point of view of other persons. No advocates would be allowed on either side or witnesses formally examined, nor need the person whose case is under investigation be present during all the inquiry. Should such person indicate that other persons or any other inquiries may throw light on the matter from his point of view, the investigating authority would endeavour to test the suggestion if it seems relevant and reasonable. At the close of the inquiry the investigating authority would certify their conclusion to the Local Government."

"It will be noticed that though we have suggested the procedure to be followed by the investigating authority, we have not yet indicated our view as to what it should inquire into or the nature of its conclusions.

SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION.

"192. This seems to us the most difficult of all the matters with which we have had to deal, and yet it is one as to which exactness is imperative. We think what is to be aimed at is that the order of restriction or the like should be executive, but on a basis of fact ascertained judicially (in the sense explained) by the investigating authority. If the investigating authority are to deal with the question of the order to be made, they acquire power without the responsibility for the results. The executive are responsible for the maintenance of law and order. The worst solution of all is that the investigating authority should recommend and that the executive should be able to disregard the recommendation. If, however, the investigating authority is to confine itself to facts, what is the question of fact to be? The states of fact contemplated cannot be reduced to definitions like crimes such as murder and so on. If they could, no list that we can contemplate would cover the ground. Under these circumstances we suggest the following solution. Let the Government propound to the Committee in plain language what they suggest the man has done or is doing or is likely to do, and let the authority return in plain language what they find upon the subject. Then let the Government recite that finding in its order and proceed to deal with the man as it thinks necessary. The great object will thus be attained of making it known exactly what is ascertained against the man in fact apart from executive conclusion, but the responsibility for action will still rest solely on the Government. It is for consideration whether the order should not be published."

"The nature of the above suggestion explains why we have used the term "Investigating Authority" instead of "Advisory Committee." The use of the latter term seems to condemn one in advance to the embarrassments from which it is the whole object to escape."

COMPOSITION OF THE AUTHORITY.

"193. If the functions of the investigating authority are such as we have described, the difficulty of its composition is minimised. For an inquiry in a judicial spirit into facts knowledge and experience are the requisites. It has been suggested to us that the judicial, the executive and the non-official elements should be represented upon the body or bodies in question. Having indicated the functions which we recommend for the investigating authority, we do not feel that we are driven to give our views as to its exact composition. But we think we may say as based upon the experience gained in the course of our labours that one member should be a non-official Indian selected for his knowledge of the people."

VISITING COMMITTEES.

"194. We suggest one more provision to be made in this scheme of preventive measures. We think there should be Visiting Committees to report upon the condition of persons restricted in residence or in custody. We do not go into the question of the composition of these Committees. This may well vary in different parts of India and possibly in different parts of the same province or with reference to different communities. We were much struck by the useful work of this kind that can be done by Committees, working in very small areas, in the Punjab. Machinery so satisfactory may not be possible elsewhere. The Committees appointed must, of course, be persons who are prepared to accept the scheme and work it effectually though sympathetically."

* * * *

TREATMENT OF EXISTING OFFENDERS.

"196. The scheme above set forth is, as has already been pointed out, designed for emergencies regarded as contingent. The powers involved are, therefore, to be dormant till the event occurs."

"There are, however, a limited class of persons, namely, those who have been involved in the troubles which have been described who constitute a danger not contingent but actual. Special and immediate provision is required for their case."

* * * *

"It seems to us that the simplest device is to provide that in respect of acts committed before the Defence of India Act expires (or an earlier date if preferred) and danger apprehended by reason of such acts in the future it should be lawful to proceed against any person under any of the provisions which we have outlined without any notification. In other words, the new law is to be deemed to be operative for that purpose immediately."

W. H. VINCENT.

Delhi, the 11th January, 1919.

* 61 and 62 Vict., c. 36

DR. VARDRAJULU NAIDU'S CASE.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar presented an appeal and bail application this morning before Justice Abdur Rahim on behalf of Dr. Vardrajulu Naidu, who has been sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124 A, Indian Penal Code, by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Madura. It was stated on behalf of the Public Prosecutor that instructions had been received from Government to oppose the bail application and a request was made that the hearing be postponed till to-morrow.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing to-morrow and directed the Public Prosecutor to come prepared with any precedents in support of his right to be heard in such application.

BENGAL JUTE MILLS

ENORMOUS PROFITS MADE LAST YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The Director of Statistics with the Government of India has issued a press note on jute mill profits showing that in the first half year of 1918 the net profits (subject to depreciation) of 36 jute mill companies who closed their account during each half year were Rs. 7,18,50,000 against Rs. 2,57,19,000 the figure for the corresponding period of 1917 and Rs. 54,00,000 the figure for the corresponding period of 1914. The ratio of net profits to the total paid up capital works out at 73 per cent. in the first half of 1918 against 49 per cent. in 1918 and 10 per cent. in 1914. A comparison of the figures during the four and a half years of war also show that the profits during the first half of 1918 surpassed all previous records.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

The second match in the Poona open Hocky Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on Monday, between the Friends Union Hockey Club and the Agricultural College and resulted in a win for the former by seven goals to nil.

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The Union is to be established on Mutual Help principles with the objects enumerated below: (1) To render immediate relief to Indian workmen, clerks, teachers, railway hands, and other employees in India at the time of their distress, such as temporary sickness, unemployment or accident and provide grant money for their old age, or for their families when they meet premature death through accident. (2) To promote amongst them habit of co-operation, union, organization, and to provide suitable arbitration and proper representation for their grievances, if any, also to provide free legal assistance when and where their interests are at stake, either as a body or individually.

Every person of either sex, and of any nationality, born and domiciled in India, who is above the age of 18 in case of a male an 16 in case of female, from amongst the Indian Workmen and employee's class, can become a member of this Union, provided that at the time of membership he or she is not above the age of 55 years in case of employees, and 45 years in case of working class people.

The rates of Subscription are exceedingly low and suit every pocket.

The Union undertakes to provide grant money to that member only who has paid up his subscription for full one year from the date of his acceptance as a member and has become permanently disabled by accident, or old age, rendering him unable to follow his regular employment or in case he meets his death through accident, the relief will be paid to his nominee or survivors.

The relief will be paid out of the monthly collections on the 15th of every month at the Head Office, on receipt of due information accompanied with the necessary documentary proof. 60 per cent. of the total monthly collections will be credited to the Distribution Fund. The distribution will be effected according to the classes and period of membership. Should no claim occur in a month, this amount will go to Reserve Fund. 20 per cent. of the total monthly collections will be kept apart as Temporary Relief Fund. Out of this Fund relief will be provided not in the form of distributing cash amongst the claimants, but by providing free medical advice and attendance, free legal advice when a member loses his employment through unjust treatment or when influential arbitration or representation is necessary in the interests of the members, whether as a body or individually. Travelling dispensaries or cheap grain shops might also be opened during epidemic and famine ravages, wherever and whenever necessary. The surplus of this Fund will not be transferred to Reserve Fund, but will go on increasing, to be spent only for the objects above mentioned.

The Union further undertakes to establish Registry Offices for the unemployed members in suitable places throughout India and the expenses incurred therefor will be met from the Temporary relief fund. If a member is dissatisfied with his present job, he should inform the Registry Office at least 2 months before he actually leaves his present employment. In that case, the Registry Office will endeavour to find a suitable billet for the member. But in no case appointment is guaranteed. If any member desires to have monetary help, an advance equal to 50 per cent. of his total subscription paid, may be given as loan without interest payable in easy instalments.

ADVANTAGES TO MEMBERS.

As will appear from the above, the Union aims to remove the terrors of poverty and distress from amongst the poor Indian workmen and middle classes in this vast country. With proper co-operation, the Union can be instrumental for the member's social, economical and financial uplift. This society will be the first of its kind in India. It will not only endeavour to secure better treatment and comforts for their poor brethren, but will also materially prevent labour discontent in India.

Further by promoting the aims and objects of the Union the employers of labour, clerical and other staff will be able to secure suitable men of all grades and qualifications free of cost and within no time from the Union, and by every possible and lawful means the Union will try to avoid strikes upon the part of its members, by promoting good understanding between the employers and the employees, by keeping the employers aware of their employees' due complaints and grievances, and thus can materially help to bring about entire satisfaction and contentment amongst their employees. The recent labour strikes in India clearly indicate the necessity and usefulness of such an institution, which will, at any rate, prevent unnecessary interruption in the progress of important industries and needless sucerings to the labourers.

THE DISTRESS OF CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The miseries of the clerks working in private firms of merchants, solicitors, pleaders, etc., are hard to describe. The disabilities under which they have been obliged to work are innumerable. They are asked to attend to their employers' official and personal business irrespective of the length of time or the proper hours of the day. Things were going from bad to worse, but now things are going from worse to worst and none knows when and where this state of things will end. Employers usually contend that they are working equally hard but they forget the important fact that their object in view is to earn lacs of rupees, whilst the sole goal of the employees is to earn for their bread and butter for the day. This state of things seems to have no reached its climax through the havoc played by epidemics, famine and unbearable high prices on alll the necessaries of life. Poor clerks cannot raise their head against their masters as they are sure to hear a curt reply to quite office for a better job elsewhere. In this respect again the condition of the educated clerks is still more miserable than labour classes as they have no organization of their own to put forward their grievances and have them redressed in the proper manner without friction. Now the atmosphere is completely saturated with exciting feelings and it will be no wonder if the wind of Out-fort happenings might blow towards Fort-side. It is beyond question that the prosperity of all the firms solely depends on the hard worked clerks who are getting only "starvation pay." In some cases War allowance as well as Bonuses have been granted to the employees but this is in exceptional cases and it does not relieve the distress. It seems their is a danger ahead but it lies in the hands of the employers to avert it in good time.—Yours, etc.

SOME SUFFERING CLERKS.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

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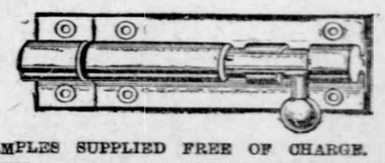
BOLT  BRAND

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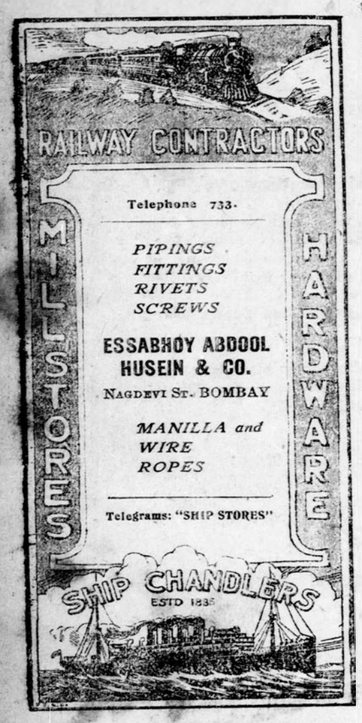

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